

1881.

Twenty-first Annual Edition.

1881.

DEADLE'S



BASE-BALL PLAYER

BEADLE AND ADAMS, 98 WILLIAM STREET, N.

The Albany News Co., Albany, N. Y.

1881.

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THE DIME
BASE-BALL PLAYER
For 1881.

CONTAINING THE
REVISED CODE OF PLAYING RULES
*APPLICABLE TO THE PROFESSIONAL, AMATEUR AND
COLLEGE CLUBS OF THE COUNTRY FOR 1881,*

TOGETHER WITH
A REVIEW OF THE SEASON'S WORK IN THE PROFES-
SIONAL, COLLEGE AND AMATEUR ARENAS,
WITH THE

BATTING AND PITCHING AVERAGES
AND THE
COLLEGE CLUB STATISTICS
ALSO THE
LEAGUE CLUB RECORDS FOR 1880.

NEW YORK:
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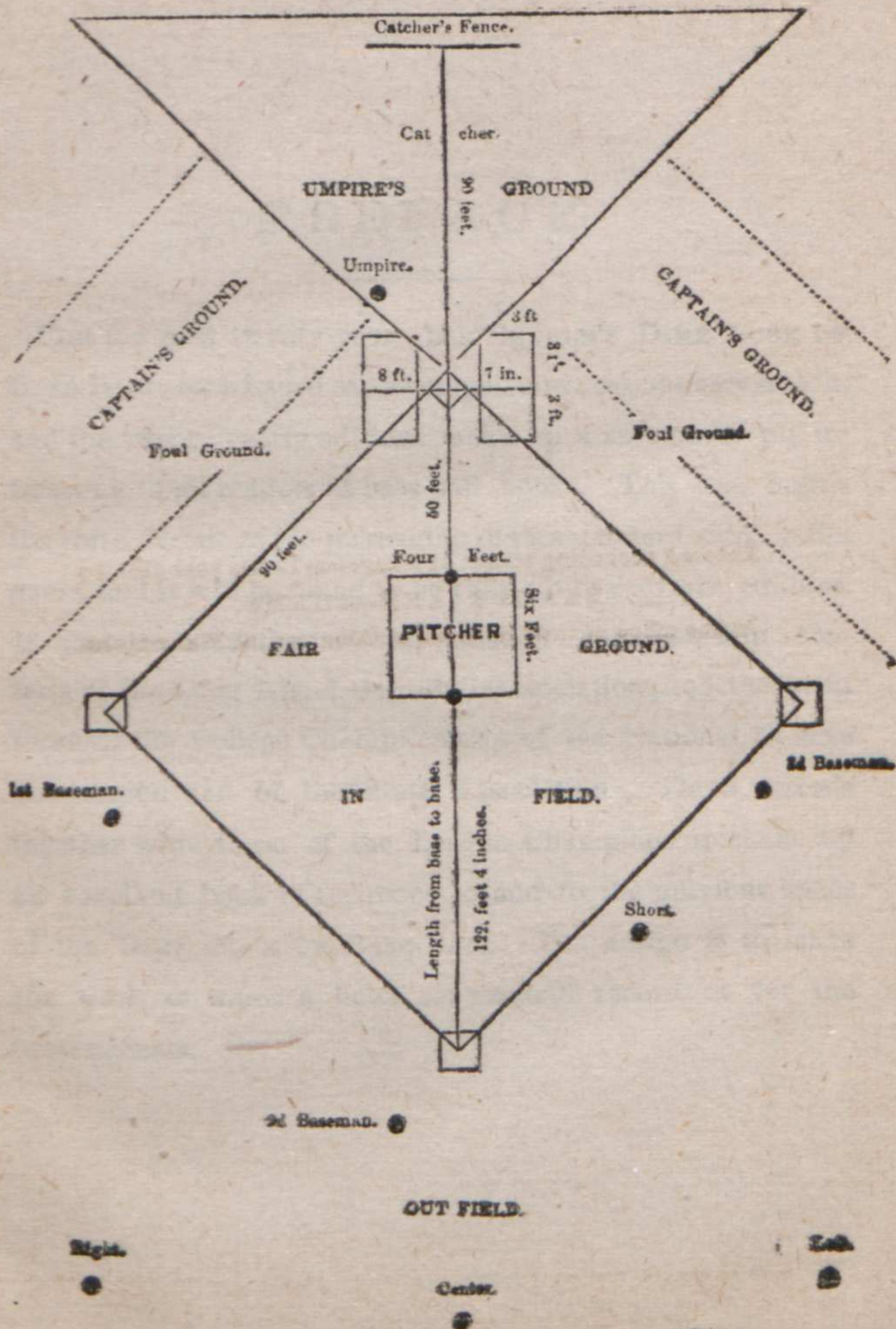
A REVIEW OF THE REASONS WORK IN THE PROGRESS
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DIAGRAM OF THE DIAMOND FIELD,

AS ARRANGED FOR THE SEASON OF 1881.



P R E F A C E.

FOR the past twenty years has BEADLE'S DIME BOOK OF BASE-BALL, been issued at the commencement of every season, and the twenty yearly editions make up a volume deeply interesting to all readers of base-ball books. This year begins the third decade of the publishing of this standard work on the game, and it will be found to be fully up to previous editions. It contains statistics of the amateur championship contests of the Long Island Base-Ball Association; together with those of the College Championships of the National College Association and of the State Association. These records together with those of the League Championship make up an excellent book of reference to add to the previous issues of the DIME BOOK OF BASE-BALL. The design is to make the work as much a book for amateur records as for the professionals.

PHOTO

For the past twenty years the *Base Ball* of
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THE DIME

BASE-BALL PLAYER

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS.

THE National Game of Base-Ball is now undoubtedly the most popular summer pastime in America. In every way it is suited to the American character. It is full of excitement, quickly played, and it not only requires vigor of constitution, manly courage, and pluck, but also considerable power of judgment to excel in it. Moreover, Base-Ball, when played in its integrity, is entirely free from the objectionable features which too frequently characterize other prominent sports of the country.

What Cricket is to an Englishman, Base-Ball has become to an American. In England, Cricket has more devoted admirers and more ardent followers than any recreation known to the English people. On the Cricket-field—and there only—the Peer and the Peasant meet on equal terms; the possession of courage, nerve, judgment, skill, endurance and activity alone giving the palm of superiority. In fact, a more democratic institution does not exist in Europe than this self-same Cricket; and as regards its popularity, the records of the thousands of games played each year, which include the names of Lords and Commoners, Divines and Lawyers, Legislators and Artisans, and Litterateurs as well as Mechanics and Laborers, show how great a hold it has on the people. If this is the characteristic of Cricket in aristocratic and monarchical England, how much more will the same characteristics mark Base-Ball in democratic and republican America.

Those who remember the leading Base-Ball contests of 1857, at Hoboken, then the head-quarters of the fraternity, and the scene of the principal matches, can not but be impressed with the contrast between the style of play then in vogue, and that which prevails now. The change for the better is nearly on a par with the vast increase in popularity Base-Ball has attained within the past ten years; and ere a few more seasons have come and vanished, we trust to see the game so improved as to render further changes in its rules unnecessary.

The improvements which have been introduced year after year, have been the result of each season's practical experience, and not of any special theory in connection with the game. In 1857 the boyish rule of the bound catch was in vogue, and at that time the National Association included about twenty clubs, located within a radius of less than twenty miles of New York. At this period, too, it was little more than a game calculated for exercise during the leisure hours of a summer afternoon, possessing comparatively few attractions as affording means for an exciting contest for the palm of superiority in athletic skill. Men of forty years of age and upward could excel in it, and but a few weeks' practice at the game was necessary to enable a man to take a creditable position as a player. How different is its position now! What a change has taken place in ten short years! Now Base-Ball is the equal of Cricket as a scientific game—that is, as a game requiring the mental powers of judgment, calculation and quick perception to excel in it—while in its demands upon the vigor, endurance and courage of manhood, its requirements excel those requisite to become equally expert as a cricketer. In regard to its growth of popularity, the ocean boundaries of the United States are not sufficient to limit its extent; for, like Cricket among Englishmen, Base-Ball has been played by Americans in distant parts of the world, while at home it has been permanently established as the National pastime of the American people.

The Game of Base-Ball.

Base-Ball is played by nine players on a side, one side taking the bat, and the other the field. The latter occupy the following positions in the field: Catcher, Pitcher, First, Second and Third Basemen, Short Stop, and Right, Left and Center Fieldsmen. The side that wins the toss, have the choice of taking the bat or the field at their option. The batsman stands at the home base, on a line drawn through its center—parallel to one extending from first to third base—and extending three feet on each side of it. When he hits the ball, he starts for the first base, and is succeeded by player after player until three are put out, at which time the side occupying the field take their places at the bat, and, in like manner, play their innings.

When the batsman succeeds in reaching the home base, untouched by the ball in the hands of an adversary, and after successively touching the first, second and third bases, he is entitled to score one run; and when he hits the ball far enough to admit of his making the four bases before it is returned, he makes what is termed a home run. Nine innings are played on each side, and the party making the greatest number of runs wins the match. In case of a tie, at the close of the ninth in-

nings, the game must be continued, innings after innings, until one or other of the contesting sides obtains the most runs. And if any thing occur to interrupt or put a stop to the game before five innings on each side have been played, the game must be drawn. The rules and regulations of the game define all further particulars in reference to it.

Measuring the Ground.

There are several methods by which the ground may be correctly measured; the following is as simple as any: Having determined on the point of the home base, measure from that point, down the field *one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches*, and the end will indicate the position of the second base; then take a cord *one hundred and eighty feet long*, fasten one end at the home base, and the other at the second, and then grasp it in the center and extend it first to the right side, which will give the point of the first base, and then to the left, which will indicate the position of the third; this will give the exact measurement, as the string will thus form the sides of a square whose side is ninety feet. On a line from the home to the second base, and distant from the former *fifty feet*, is the pitcher's first point, the second point being six feet further, on the same line. The foul-ball posts are placed on a line with home and first base, and home and third, and should be at least one hundred feet from the bases. As these points are intended solely to assist the umpire in his decisions in reference to foul balls, they should be high enough from the ground, and painted, so as to be distinctly seen from the umpire's position. Flags are the best for the purpose.

How to Manage a Field.

One of the old customs in the management of a nine—one now properly obsolete—was that of changing the positions of the players in the field nearly every inning. As a general thing, this is the merest child's play. In the early part of the season, when engaged in an unimportant match with a weaker nine, a change or two may be allowable, by way of experiment; but under no circumstances, except those of illness or injury, should a position in a nine—except that of pitcher—be changed during the playing of a match, or, in fact, during the entire season, unless you can substitute a palpably superior player; or in case experience proves the inability of any one man to properly play his position in a nine. The folly of taking a base player off his base because he fails to hold a ball or two, badly thrown or swiftly batted to him; or of putting a base player in the field because the fielder happens to drop a difficult ball to hold, or even to miss an easy catch, is so apparent to any ordinary observer, that we are surprised to see it adopted by any but captains of weak judgment. What reason have you to suppose that the player committing

an error in one position, and that, too, in one he is familiar with, is going to do better in one he is not at home in, and if he does not, whence the advantage of the change? for, as the game is now played, every position in the field requires to be equally well played to insure success in a match. There is one change, however, that is legitimate and frequently advantageous, namely:

A Change of Pitchers.

In the management of your nine, nothing shows your possession of good judgment more than your tactics in regard to the pitching department. In the first place, a first-class team always has two pitchers in it, and also two catchers, each familiar with one man's pitching, and it is in your management of these batteries that much of your success will lie. The pitcher should always have an understanding with your two sets of fielders in regard to private signals, so as to be able to call them in closer, or place them out further, or nearer the foul-ball lines, as occasion may require, without giving notice to your adversaries. Warn your out-fielders also to watch well the batsman, so as to be ready to move in the direction he faces for batting. Thus, if the left fielder is in his regular position, and he sees the batsman facing for a hit close to the first base, let him go nearer to the center field, and the center field nearer to right, and the latter fielder close to if not beyond the foul-ball line.

When you find that your adversaries have in their nine two or three men fond of making showy hits, or of hitting at the first ball that comes close to them as hard as they can, lay your out-fielder in readiness for long fly-balls, extend your basemen for high balls short of the out-field, and then tell your pitcher to send him in a nice one where he wants it, and in nine cases out of ten, if your men are well trained, the "splendidly hit ball" will be held as nicely as you want it. Be careful, however, that you are not tempted to draw in your men too much for low hits; you should consult with your pitcher every inning, so as to have the nine work according to his pitching. In fact, the pitcher should be allowed to place his men, if he have any special object in view, or desires to play any particular points. It is in paying particular attention to the strategical points of a game that victories are achieved, and not in depending solely on the strength of your nine either at the bat or in the field.

On Captaining a Nine.

The success of a nine—especially a professional team—depends largely upon the ability of the player who has been placed in command of the nine, for the season. The captain of a nine must not depend entirely upon his playing skill or

his ability as a tactician for his success in ruling his men, the one great essential being to command the respect and obedience of his nine. If he does not possess these essentials, he is not fit to occupy the position. The ability to command this respect necessitates the possession of integrity of character, urbanity of temper, and a proper consideration for the feelings of the players under his control; with these qualities a moderate degree of the other essentials will suffice to make a man a good captain. Without them, the most expert player in the country would fail.

In your treatment of professionals, let them be made to feel that they are members of the club, and not merely hired men. Some captains are in the habit of speaking to their professionals as if they were so many slaves. This is poor policy in every respect, and the imperious way in which some men use their brief authority, shows their own smallness of mind and low character more than any thing else. A really manly captain never abuses his authority in this way.

In training up a new nine, never judge of a man's skill by his playing one or two games only. It takes a series of contests either to show a player's ability, or to develop his weak points. It is merely folly to estimate a player's skill by either his fine play in one game, or his poor display in another. Then, again, due allowance should be made for lack of practice. Remember, too, that your steady, earnest workers, who play with a will in every game, are worth two of your dashy, brilliant players, who shine one day, and play listlessly the next. Above all, avoid quick-tempered men, as they lose more games than they help to win.

ON SCORING IN BASE-BALL.

The system of scoring now in vogue throughout the country was first introduced by the author of this book in 1867, and since then it has been very generally adopted.

The scorer of a base-ball match has either to perform a very simple task, or he has a duty to attend to which requires his close attention to every movement of the players in the field. To record the simple outs and runs of a match requires only the use of the figures 1, 2, and 3 for the purpose of recording the outs made by each player; and only a dot (.) for each run scored; these are added up at the close of the match, and the total of each placed opposite the name of the batsman making them, the score of the runs made each innings being placed at the foot of the column of each inning. This record only gives the simple scores of outs and runs in the game.

To score a game, however, in such a manner as to provide correct and reliable data for a true estimate of the skill of each player at the bat and in the field in a game, involves considerable more work. We shall now proceed to describe in full our latest and improved system of scoring in base-ball matches, by means of which a full and correct analysis of each player's skill can be readily arrived at, at the close of each season.

The only true estimate of a batsman's skill, is that based on the number of times he makes his bases on hits, not by errors of the fielders, but by what is known as "clean" hitting. For instance, if a batsman hits a ball to the short stop, which the latter stops easily but throws wildly to the first base, the batsman may thereby get home on the error and score his run, while he would not be really entitled to his first base by his hit. On the other hand he may, by a sharply-hit ground ball, be enabled to reach his first base in safety by means of his good batting, and yet, by the inferior batting of his successor, he may be easily put out at second base from being forced off. It will be seen therefore that while in the one case he scores a run on a poor hit, in the other he is charged with an out on a good one. This shows how unreliable the score of outs and runs is as a criterion of good batting.

The following is the score-sheet of the Atlantic batting and Mutual fielding of the match of Oct. 12, 1868.

BATSMEN.	INNINGS.									FIELDERS.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1. Pearce,	9-6 A 1		*	*		5-6 A 1	*		5-9 B 1	1. C. Hunt, c. f.		
2. Smith,	2-6 A 2		*	*		6 A 2	*		*	2. Devyr, s. s.		
3. Start,	*		*	*		*	3d		*	3. Wolters, p.		
4. Chapman,	K 3		9-2 B 2	3d		*	7 L D 3		*	4. McMahon, l. f.		
5. Crane,		6 A 1	2d	7 L D 3		*		7 F 1	1 F 2	5. Swandell, s. b.		
6. Mills,		9-6 A 2	5-6 A 3		K 1	h r *		*	*	6. Mills, 1 b.		
7. Ferguson,		*		*	*	L D 3		*	3d	7. Dockney, c		
8. Zettlein,		7 L D 3		5-6 A 1	7 L F 2		L F 1	2-9 B 2	6 F 3	8. Jewett, r. f.		
9. McDonald,			K 1	6 A 2	9 F 3		6 A 2	9-6 A 3		9. Flanly, s. b.		
	1	1	3	4	1	4	2	2	4			
				9	10	14	16	18	23			

The above score not only gives the outs and runs made by each batsman in the game, but it also shows how he was put out and by whom. We will explain the first three innings by way of illustrating the system. Pearce was the first striker, and he was fielded out by Flanly, who passed the ball to Mills in time to put him out at first base. This is described as follows: The figure 1 on the lower line shows Pearce to be the first man out, and the figures above them stand in place of the names of the

fielders putting him out, viz., 9 for Flanly—he being the ninth man on the list—and 6 for Mills, the letter A being in place of the words “first base.” Smith was the second man out, as indicated by the figure 2; and he was put out at first base by the fielding of Devyr and Mills, the figure 2 being in place of Devyr’s name—he being second on the list of fielders—and the 6 for Mills’ name. The third striker was Start, and he made a run, indicated by the dot (.) in the lower corner. Chapman was the fourth striker, and he struck out, the figure 3 showing him to be third hand out, and the letter K standing for “struck out.” The total score of the inning is recorded at the foot of the column.

In the second inning Mills put out Crane at first base; Mills was fielded out by Flanly to Mills at first base; Ferguson scored a run, and Zettlein was third out on a foul bound by Dockney, the 7 being in place of Dockney’s name and the letters L D standing in place of the words “foul bound.” The total score of the inning is recorded as before, and below is the grand total of the game as far as played.

In the third inning McDonald led off by striking out, after which Pearce, Smith and Start scored runs. Then Chapman was put out at second base—shown by the letter B—by Flanly fielding the ball to Devyr at second base. Crane was left on the second base—shown by the figure and letter thus (2d) in the corner—and Mills was third hand out by the fielding of Swandell to Mills at first base. The total score of the inning was 3, and the grand total of the Atlantic at the close of the inning was 5, shown by the figures at the foot of the column of the inning.

Now all this figuring and abbreviating can be recorded with ease as fast as the movements of the players are made, but though the record shows not only how and by whom each batsman was put out, and also his outs and runs, it does not show how he made his bases, whether by good hits or poor fielding, and as it is very important to get at such data in order to arrive at a correct estimate of a batsman’s skill in the game, we use our system of recording bases on hits, a system, by the way, we have used in our reporting for ten years past, but it was only in 1867 that we gave it publicity to any extent.

The system for recording all the details of the batting and fielding of a base-ball match which we have employed in reporting the game for the past twenty-five years, is quite simple. In recording a game on the regulation score sheet we proceed as follows:

Under the head of “Batsmen” we place the name of the batting nine, and opposite, under the head of “Fielders,” we place the name of the opposing nine. These names we re-write on the other page of the book, reversing their order by placing the names which have been recorded as the batting

nine on one page, as the fielding nine on the other, and the fielding nine as the batsmen—the names of the two contesting nines thus appearing on the book twice, once as batsmen, and once as fielders.

Each fielder is numbered from 1 to 9, and in recording, in the square of each inning, by whom players are put out, these figures are used to indicate the names of the fielders who put him out. The following abbreviations of words used to record the movements of each player during a game are now used by all scorers throughout the country, the system having been indorsed by the National Association in 1864.

A	—put out on first base.	L F	—put out by foul fly-catches.
B	“ “ second base.	R O	“ “ between the bases.
C	“ “ third base.	H R	home runs.
H	“ “ home base.	K	put out by three strikes.
F	“ “ by fly-catches.		

The above, at first sight, would appear to be a complicated alphabet to remember, but when the key is applied it will be at once seen that a boy could easily impress it on his memory in a few minutes. The explanation is simply this—we use the first three letters of the alphabet to indicate the three bases; the first letter of the words “Home” and “Fly,” and the last letter of the words “Bound,” “Foul” and “Struck.”

For some years there has been a decided waste of figuring over the record-scores of base-ball matches. Experience has shown that all that is essential in the record-score of a match for publication is just the amount of figures necessary for data in making up the season's averages of a player. Now, what comprises a player's averages? The answer is his average of base-hits and his average of chances for putting players out—or assisting to put them out—arrived at by comparing the chances offered to those accepted. The figures required for this data are simply the record of times at the bat and base-hits made—not total, but only single—to cover the batting, and the chances offered and chances accepted to cover the fielding. The score of runs is immaterial, as it really has but little to do with the base-running, inasmuch as a runner is sent round his bases by hits or errors ten times to twice that he steals his way round. Stealing bases is exceptional; being sent round by hits or fielding errors is the rule. Add to this the score of runs made each inning, and a summary score showing runs earned, times, first bases made by fielding errors, and total fielding errors, and your record-score is complete as far as data for averages is concerned. The important question as to what are to be considered base-hits and what not, also what are to be regarded as chances offered, remains to be answered, and it can only be answered by an established

rule governing each special play. The new score is as follows; it is that of a game played on the ice at Prospect Park on Feb. 15, 1879.

SMITH'S SIDE.	At bat.	Base-h.	Runs.	Ch. off.	Ch. ac.	BARNIE'S SIDE	At bat.	Base h.	Runs.	Ch. off.	Ch. ac.
Smith, c.....	5	3	4	13	11	Barnie, c.....	4	1	1	11	11
Cassidy, s. s....	5	2	1	6	6	Nelson, s. s....	4	1	0	7	5
Doescher, 3d b..	5	2	2	3	3	Campbell, 1st b.	4	3	1	8	7
Lavin, 1st b....	5	2	1	14	14	McDonald, 3d b	4	0	0	10	7
Ryan, 2d b.....	5	1	2	4	4	Winslow, 2d b..	4	2	2	1	1
Savage, c. f.....	5	0	0	0	0	Ditmars, r. f....	4	2	1	1	1
Girard, p.....	5	0	1	0	0	Gilmore, p.....	4	1	0	4	3
Graef, r. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	Bethel, c. f.....	4	0	1	0	0
Anderson, l. f...	3	0	0	3	3	Dunn, l. f.....	4	1	1	2	2
Totals	42	11	11	43	41	Totals	36	11	7	44	37

Smith's Side..... 1 0 3 0 1 2 1 0 3—11
 Barnie's Side..... 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 1—7

First base by errors—Smith's side, 1; Barnie's side, 6. Runs earned—Smith's side, 2; Barnie's side, 4. Total fielding errors—Smith's side, 5; Barnie's side, 13. Umpire, Mr. Chadwick. Time, 1h. 30m.

By this record-score it will be seen that while every error in fielding, as well as every good play made which bears upon the record of chances offered and accepted for putting opponents out, is duly recorded, no errors are directly charged to each player. For instance, suppose a hot line ball is hit to the short-stop which is sent with such force that he is not able to do anything but stop it, neither catching it on the fly nor being able to field in time to throw the runner out. In such a case the batsman is credited with a base-hit. Suppose, also, that the next ball hit is sent to short-stop, and is well held and thrown accurately to the first-baseman, but is muffed by the latter. In this case the short-stop is credited with a chance offered and accepted, while the first-baseman is charged with a chance offered and missed. This is the principle of the method, and it can readily be carried out in all its variations. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule which will have to be particularized, such as passed balls and wildly-pitched balls, which are not chances offered for putting players out, and therefore cannot be justly charged as chances not accepted, and yet they are errors to a certain extent.

THE SEASON OF 1880.

THE LEAGUE PITCHING.

The most skillful pitching ever seen in the professional arena was that which marked the season of 1880. Not only was greater speed shown and more variations of the "curve" delivery than ever before, but there was more strategic—"head-work"—pitching exhibited, as a general rule, than in any previous season's work in the annals of the game. By the word "pitching" we of course mean the existing method of delivering the ball, which is neither more nor less than an underhand throw, and not a square pitch at all; for by regularly pitching the ball, though great speed could be obtained, no such accuracy of aim or thorough command of the ball as is attainable by the underhand throw could be secured. The marked improvement exhibited by curve-pitchers this season, not only in their command of the ball, but also in their endurance, is, of course, due to their increased training and practice in this method of delivery. When the old school of pitchers began to take up the curve, they brought into play a new set of muscles, and to overtax these with the same amount of work as the muscles trained in the old method could endure was likely to disable them from work in the position. Those of the pitchers who got into the curve-delivery by degrees and without overwork were, of course, best able to stand the season's pressure, and the most effective pitchers for 1881—all other essentials being equal—will be those who have trained their pitching muscles the most intelligently. Take, for instance, a man accustomed to the simple exercise of rolling a ball straight down a bowling-alley, and let him begin the exercise of giving a bias to the ball—in other words, "putting a twist on it"—and at once it will be found that he is bringing into active play a new set of muscles; and in order to get thorough work out of these new muscles they must be judiciously trained, and not overtaxed by working them as much as those muscles which have been naturally exercised for years. This is the principle governing the use of the two different sets of muscles brought into active exercise by the two methods of delivering the ball to the bat in base-ball, viz., the square-pitch, which re-

quires only the ordinary use of the muscles of the arm, and the underhand throw, which brings in a new set of muscles, and these untrained, into active play. It will be readily seen by this that each year's training in the curve-delivery—provided no strain has been incurred, brings the player nearer the goal of a perfect delivery, especially in the power of enduring the fatigue of the exercise.

A feature of the club management of the Chicago team of 1880 was the constant change of pitchers, not in regard to the substitution of another pitcher when one becomes punished, but in order to avoid giving one pitcher too much work in his position. The duties of a curve-pitcher, required to send the ball in with great speed and with variations of the bias imparted to the ball, are too arduous to be long sustained without injury to his power of effective delivery; hence the importance of the frequent changing of pitchers, even to the extent of one pitching in one inning and another in the next, and then again of giving a pitcher a rest of a day off. By this system of careful training or nursing of his muscles he will be enabled to pitch through an entire season without injury, whereas by overtaxing him—as too many pitchers have been—half the effectiveness of his delivery is lost. It has long been a rule with club-managers to have a change-pitcher in their team; but the past season's experience has proven pretty conclusively that two regular pitchers, as well as a reserve-man, are a necessity for a first-class team. The Chicago management this past season has shown this pretty conclusively, for a large share of their success is due to the judgment shown in nursing their "batteries." Of course, there will be exceptional cases, where a man of strong physique will be found capable of enduring an unusual strain on his pitching muscles; but, as a general rule, it will be found that two regular pitchers will be needed to thoroughly do the work of a championship campaign, with a third in reserve in case of emergency.

The record for the season is appended:

FIFTY GAMES AND OVER.

	GAMES.	AV. E. R.	AV. B. H.
Ward, Providence.....	67	1.23	7.55
Corcoran, Chicago.....	59	1.28	6.76
White, Cincinnati.....	61	1.39	8.81
McCormick, Cleveland...	73	1.40	8.04
Richmond, Worcester....	71	1.56	7.47
Bond, Boston.	58	1.63	9.15
Welch, Troy.....	62	2.00	7.80
Calvin, Buffalo.....	53	2.24	9.71

TWENTY GAMES AND OVER.

	GAMES.	AV. E. R.	AV. B. H.
Bradley, Providence.....	22	1.04	6.50
Goldsmith, Chicago.....	26	1.11	7.23
Corey, Worcester.....	23	1.60	5.82
Foley, Boston.....	33	2.27	8.12
Purcell, Cincinnati.....	21	2.42	10.57

TEN GAMES AND OVER.

	GAMES.	AV. E. R.	AV. B. H.
Keefe, Troy.....	12	0.75	5.83
Weidman, Buffalo.....	17	1.23	8.17
Gardner, Cleveland.....	10	2.00	8.80

It will be seen that of the eight first mentioned pitchers Corcoran had the smallest percentage of base-hits, and Bond the highest. This simply shows that Corcoran had the better general fielding support. The only criterion of the real effectiveness of the pitching lies in the record of *earned* runs. A pitcher may have a record of twenty odd base-hits in a match, and not a single earned run charged against him, the base-hits being made after three chances for outs had been given before a run was scored. Therefore base-hits are but a secondary record in the estimate of a pitcher's skill. In the list of pitchers who pitched in twenty games and over, Bradley takes the lead; while in those who pitched in ten games and over, Keefe has the best record.

THE MANAGEMENT OF 1880.

The best managed team of 1880 was the Chicago team under Anson's management. In the first place, it was about the only nine that was kept intact from May to October. Some of the League clubs experimented with nearly twenty players during the season, others with from eighteen down to a baker's dozen; but Chicago was the only one which, in a large majority of matches, was kept down to its original ten. Then again, the team was, for the first time since 1876, run as a team, and not as a mere picked nine. There is a great difference between nine players put in the field as a regularly trained and practiced team—one made to play in every game "for the side," and not for an individual record—and a picked nine who are selected simply for their individual merits as fine players in each special position. Hitherto incompetent club-managers have gone in solely for picked nines at the commencement of each campaign, and the invariable result has been failure. The great strength of Harry Wright's

management has been that he nearly always contrived to place a team in the field, instead of a mere picked nine. He failed to do this in 1876, owing to circumstances not under his control, and during 1879 and 1880 he was evidently unable to carry out his original plan; especially was this the case last season, when, for the first time, a divided management controlled the Boston Club. Thirdly, the Chicago manager in 1880 introduced a new plan of working the club-batteries, which experience has shown to be an excellent one. Hitherto it has been a well-known point in play to change the pitcher in a match when he is being easily "punished,"—that is, when runs are being earned from his pitching, and not merely base-hits made from it. But the plan of having two regular batteries in working order and of using them in alternate games is a new one, and in the case of Chicago it has proved to be very successful; so much so, indeed, that no club-team of 1881 can be said to be fully organized unless it has two regular batteries, besides a reserve pitcher.

A full team for a campaign, run as campaigns are now, must contain a dozen players, and of these there should be two pitchers, with two catchers to suit the pitchers and who are familiar with their peculiarities. The Chicago Club never did a wiser thing than in retaining the services of players who have done such excellent team-work together as the champions of 1880. There is still another thing that has contributed to the successful working of that team, and that is the selection of men who possessed brains as well as hands, arms and legs. Head-work is a great incentive in the play of a nine designed to win the pennant. There are plenty of players who can throw, catch, and play finely under ordinary circumstances, but who in critical emergencies are entirely unequal to the performance of what is technically known as head-work. Just in proportion as the other League teams of 1880 lacked all these primary elements of a well-managed nine, just so did they stand on the record. There is one more point we have to refer to in the make-up of the Chicago team of 1880, and that is, for the first time since 1876 the "imbibing element" was eliminated. It is difficult, unfortunately, to get together a full team of temperate players; but a competent management will always see to it that the weakness is not allowed to be exhibited between April and October. A manager who allows a player of drinking propensities to enter his team in 1881 will find it a costly experiment before the season is over. The experience of the past season has again proved the fact that it does not work well, as a general rule, to have the manager of the club a player in the team. It is true that Anson and Ferguson did well last season in their double capacity; but these were exceptional cases. It is almost invariably the case that when a club manager becomes also a player there will be occasions when his play will come into

collision with his position as a manager. In other words, he cannot be as free to act as a manager while occupying a field-position as he can when watching the team and taking notes of every play made. The saving of the salary of one man, however, appears to be too great a consideration with clubs generally to allow of this position of independent management. That it is the best policy we know, and but for the additional cost it would be followed out.

As hitherto, the campaign of 1880 was but little different from its predecessors in the matter of placing men—and especially players—in the position of club-managers, which deprives them of the real power of fully controlling their team. This plan is worse than useless. No club-team can possibly succeed in which it is followed. It is not only unjust to the nominal manager, but it is demoralizing in its effect on the players, as it destroys discipline. No team can possibly be successfully run which is under the control or which is really run by club-directors, though nominally by a regularly-appointed manager. George Wright ran the Providence nine in 1879, and took it right up to the goal of the championship. It was run by a divided management in 1880, and it lost the laurels won in 1879. Boston fell to sixth position in the race of 1880 from exactly the same cause, for it was made plainly evident that Harry Wright did not have everything to say. Experience, therefore, may be justly said to have proved that among many of the requisites necessary for the running of a successful professional team the most prominent are the thorough training and discipline which an individual management can alone yield, the elimination of the imbibing element from the team, the possession of two regular batteries, and the full enforcement of the rule of playing for the side, and the prohibition of that of playing for a record.

The Buffalo and Cincinnati clubs practically had no management, and the result was that, with good players in the field, they closed the season last in the race. No team can run itself—that is, without a responsible head to keep it under some control; and no club-directors can replace a competent manager in controlling a team. There was quite a difference, however, between the nines of these two clubs. The Buffalo was weakened by cliqueism, in active operation from first to last. The trouble with the Cincinnati was that it had no head. There were more intelligence and unity in the Cincinnati team than in that of Buffalo, but it lacked proper direction and control, and here the strength of the players was sacrificed. To follow out the plan adopted in Buffalo and Cincinnati—and even in Troy in the early part of the season—in 1881 will be but to duplicate the financial loss the club of each city suffered in 1880.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The League championship season of 1880 was not a successful one financially though creditably noteworthy in other respects, inasmuch as for the first time in the history of the League no club disbanded before the League season ended, and neither was the season's play disgraced by the retirement of any team from the field on account of alleged unfair decisions by the umpire. The full record of the games played places Chicago in the van, with Providence occupying second place and Cleveland third. The struggle for fourth place was close, but Troy won it, and, though Boston tied Worcester for fifth place, the latter won by having fewer defeats and the best percentage of victories, leaving the Bostons occupants of sixth place for the first time in ten years. Buffalo stood seventh and Cincinnati last. The record is as follows:

CLUBS.	Chicago.	Providence.	Cleveland.	Troy.	Worcester.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Cincinnati.	Won.	Played.	Drawn.	Per cent. of Victories.	Victories in 1879.	Tot'l Vict's in 1879.
Chicago.....	..	9	8	10	10	9	11	10	67	84	2	.79	44	46
Providence....	3	..	9	7	6	7	10	10	52	84	3	.64	55	59
Cleveland.....	4	3	..	9	6	7	9	9	47	84	1	.55	24	27
Troy.....	2	5	3	..	5	5	11	10	41	83	0	.49	19	19
Worcester.....	2	6	6	7	..	8	3	8	40	83	2	.48	..	..
Boston.....	3	5	5	7	4	..	9	7	40	84	2	.47	49	54
Buffalo.....	1	2	3	1	9	3	..	6	25	83	2	.30	44	46
Cincinnati....	2	2	3	1	3	5	5	..	21	81	2	.25	38	43
Lost.....	17	32	37	42	43	44	58	60	333					

Seven drawn games were played, and the Cincinnati club had three games unfinished, one each with Worcester, Troy and Buffalo. All the other clubs played their full schedule out.

The comparative averages are as follows:

CLUBS.	Times at bat.	Runs.	Base hits.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.
Bostons.....	2994	416	786	2226	1325	516
Buffalos.....	2824	340	669	2107	1288	592
Chicagos.....	3190	532	851	2292	1440	539
Cincinnati.....	2752	298	647	2162	1161	575
Clevelands.....	3068	387	718	2277	1342	513
Providence.....	3070	418	797	2282	1475	453
Troys.....	3093	391	731	2188	1229	543
Worcesters....	3059	391	731	2191	1400	441

The appended monthly record shows how each club progressed from first to last:

CLUBS.	May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Total.		Unfinished Games.
	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	
Chicago.....	14	2	16	4	11	6	11	3	15	5	67	17	0
Providence.....	8	7	11	6	9	8	11	3	13	8	52	32	0
Cleveland.....	9	6	9	8	10	5	6	10	13	8	47	37	0
Troy.....	7	9	5	9	10	7	11	4	8	13	41	42	1
Worcester.....	9	7	7	10	8	7	6	10	10	9	40	43	1
Boston.....	7	9	9	8	7	10	6	8	11	9	40	44	0
Buffalo.....	5	12	6	9	6	11	4	10	4	16	25	58	1
Cincinnati.....	4	11	2	13	5	12	4	11	6	13	21	60	3

The record of the series won, lost and tied by each club is:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Series tied.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Series tied.
Chicago.....	7	0	0	Worcester.....	3	2	2
Providence.....	5	1	1	Boston.....	3	4	0
Cleveland.....	4	2	1	Buffalo.....	1	5	1
Troy.....	2	5	0	Cincinnati.....	0	7	0

The winners of the professional championship during the past ten years have been:

Year.		Victories.	Defeats.
1871	Athletic	.....23	7
1872	Boston	.....39	8
1873	Boston	N't'l Assn.....43	16
1874	Boston	.....52	18
1875	Boston	.....71	8
1876	Chicago	.....50	14
1877	Boston	.....31	18
1878	Boston	League.....41	19
1879	Provid'ce	.....59	25
1880	Chicago	... ..67	17

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

The following are the records of the championship contests in the professional arena, from 1871 to 1876 inclusive:

RECORD FOR 1871.

CLUB.	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Olympic.	Haymaker.	Cleveland.	Kekionga.	Rockford.	Games Won.
Athletic.....	..	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
Boston.....	3	..	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
Chicago.....	2	3	..	3	3	1	2	3	3	20
Mutual.....	2	2	1	..	3	1	2	3	3	17
Olympic.....	0	1	2	1	..	3	3	3	3	16
Haymaker.....	0	2	1	3	2	..	2	2	2	15
Cleveland.....	0	1	1	3	0	2	..	0	3	10
Kekionga.....	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	..	1	7
Rockford.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	..	6
Games Lost.....	7	10	9	18	15	15	19	21	21	135

RECORD FOR 1872.

CLUB.	Boston.	Baltimore.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Troy.	Atlantic.	Cleveland.	Mansfield.	Eckford.	Olympic.	National.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	7	7	4	2	7	4	3	3	1	1	39
Baltimore.....	0	..	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	3	34
Mutual.....	2	4	..	6	3	6	2	4	5	1	1	34
Athletic.....	4	5	3	..	2	4	3	2	5	1	1	31
Troy.....	1	0	2	0	..	2	1	4	3	1	1	15
Atlantic.....	1	1	2	0	0	..	0	2	2	0	0	8
Cleveland.....	0	1	1	0	0	1	..	0	1	1	1	6
Mansfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	..	2	0	1	5
Eckford.....	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	0	0	3
Olympic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	2	2
National.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0
Games Lost.....	8	19	20	14	10	27	15	19	26	7	11	176

RECORD FOR 1873.

CLUB.	Boston.	Philadelphia	Baltimore.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Atlantic.	Washington.	Resolute.	Maryland.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	5	7	6	4	8	9	4	0	43
Philadelphia.....	4	..	6	4	8	7	3	4	0	36
Baltimore.....	2	3	..	6	3	7	6	3	3	33
Mutual.....	3	4	3	..	4	7	4	4	0	29
Athletic.....	5	1	4	5	..	5	6	2	0	28
Atlantic.....	1	2	2	2	4	..	3	3	0	17
Washington.....	0	2	0	1	0	2	..	1	2	8
Resolute....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	0	2
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0
Games Lost.....	16	17	22	24	23	37	31	21	5	196

RECORD FOR 1874.

CLUB.	Boston.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Philadelphia	Chicago.	Atlantic.	Hartford.	Baltimore.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	5	8	8	7	6	9	9	53
Mutual.....	5	..	4	1	9	7	8	8	42
Athletic.....	2	6	..	9	3	6	5	2	33
Philadelphia.....	2	5	1	..	7	6	4	4	29
Chicago.....	3	1	4	3	..	4	4	9	27
Atlantic.....	4	3	1	3	3	..	5	3	23
Hartford.....	1	2	3	4	1	3	..	3	17
Baltimore.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	9
Games Lost.....	18	23	23	29	31	33	37	38	232

RECORD FOR 1875.

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia	Chicago.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Red Stock'gs	Washington.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	Western.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	8	9	7	6	8	10	5	1	5	5	6	1	71
Athletic.....	2	..	3	6	8	7	6	7	0	5	2	7	0	53
Hartford.....	1	4	..	5	4	6	8	8	3	4	1	10	0	54
St. Louis.....	2	1	5	..	5	5	8	2	2	3	0	2	4	39
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	5	..	7	2	4	1	2	3	7	0	37
Chicago.....	2	1	4	5	3	..	3	2	4	0	0	2	4	30
Mutual.....	0	3	2	0	5	3	..	4	2	0	2	7	1	29
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	..	0	1	0	1	0	7
Red Stockings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	2	0	0	2	4
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	..	0	0	0	4
Centennial.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	..	0	0	2
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	..	0	2
Western.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	1
Games Lost.....	8	20	28	29	31	37	38	39	14	22	13	42	12	333

RECORD FOR 1876.

CLUB.	Chicago.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Louisville.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.	Unplayed.	Full Total.
Chicago.....	..	6	4	9	9	7	7	10	52	0	66	4	70
Hartford.....	4	..	4	8	9	4	9	9	47	1	69	2	71
St. Louis.....	6	6	..	6	6	6	8	7	45	0	64	6	70
Boston.....	1	2	4	..	5	8	9	10	39	0	70	0	70
Louisville.....	1	1	4	5	..	5	6	8	30	3	69	4	73
Mutual.....	1	4	1	2	3	..	3	7	21	1	57	14	71
Athletic.....	1	1	0	1	2	4	..	5	14	1	60	11	71
Cincinnati.....	0	1	2	0	2	1	3	..	9	0	65	5	70
Games Lost.....	14	21	19	31	36	35	45	56	257	6	520	46	568

THE RECORD OF 1877.

CLUB.	Boston.	Louisville.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	8	7	6	10	11	42
Louisville.....	4	..	6	10	8	7	35
Hartford.....	5	6	..	5	8	7	31
St. Louis.....	6	2	7	..	4	9	28
Chicago.....	2	4	4	8	..	8	26
Cincinnati.....	1	5	3	3	3	..	15
Games Lost....	18	25	27	32	33	42	177

The above is the record as played. Below is the record as counted in making the award.

CLUB.	Boston.	Louisville.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Games Won.
Boston.....	..	8	7	6	10	31
Louisville.....	4	..	6	10	8	28
Hartford.....	5	6	..	5	8	24
St. Louis.....	6	2	7	..	4	18
Chicago.....	2	4	4	8	..	19
Games Lost....	17	20	24	29	30	120

THE RECORD OF 1878.

CLUB.	Boston.	Cincinnati.	Providence.	Chicago.	Indianapolis.	Milwaukee.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.	Per cent Victories.
Boston.....	..	6	6	8	10	11	41	0	60	68
Cincinnati.....	6	..	9	10	4	8	37	1	61	61
Providence.....	6	3	..	6	10	8	33	2	62	55
Chicago.....	4	2	6	..	8	10	30	1	61	50
Indianapolis.....	2	8	2	4	..	8	24	3	63	40
Milwaukee.....	1	4	4	2	4	..	15	1	61	25
Games lost....	19	23	27	30	36	45	180	8	368	

THE RECORD OF 1879.

CLUBS.	Providence.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Troy.	Syracuse.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.	Per cent. of Won Games.	Victories Counting.	Defeats Counting.
Providence.....	..	8	6	7	10	8	10	10	59	1	84	.705	55	23
Boston.....	4	..	9	4	7	10	11	9	54	0	84	.628	49	29
Buffalo.....	6	3	..	6	7	8	11	5	46	1	78	.592	44	32
Chicago.....	5	8	6	..	3	8	8	8	46	4	79	.565	44	32
Cincinnati.....	2	5	3	8	..	8	9	8	43	1	80	.513	38	36
Cleveland.....	4	2	4	4	4	..	5	4	27	0	82	.311	24	53
Troy.....	2	1	1	3	2	6	..	4	19	2	75	.253	19	56
Syracuse.....	2	3	3	1	4	7	2	..	22	1	70	.357	15	27
Games Lost..	25	30	32	33	37	55	56	48	316					

It will be seen by the above figures that in the recorded games played, won and lost, Chicago occupies fourth place, owing to that club's having sustained one more defeat than the Buffalo Club; but by the counting of the game Cincinnati vs. Chicago, Aug. 13, claimed by the Chicagos as forfeited by the Cincinnati, the Chicagos take third place in the count, according to the decision of the League Board of Directors. By the record of games played, however, the Chicago Club occupies the position given it in the above table.

In 1871 the series was best three in five games. In 1872 the series was five games. In 1873 it was nine, and in 1874, '75 and '76 it was ten games. The Athletics won the pennant in 1871; the Bostons in 1872, '73, '74 and '75; and the Chicagos in 1876.

The champion team of 1871 was as follows: Malone, catcher; McBride, pitcher; Fisler, first base; Reach, second base; Meyerle, third base; Radcliffe, short-stop; Cuthbert, left-field; SENDERFER, center-field; Huebell, right-field; with Bechtel and Tom Pratt as assistants.

The champion team of 1872 was as follows: McVey, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Gould, first base; Barnes, second base; Schafer, third base; George Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; Harry Wright, center-field; F. Rogers, right-field; Birdsall, assistant.

The champion team for 1873 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Manning, first base; Barnes, second base; Schafer, third base; Geo. Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; H. Wright, center-field; Sweezy, right-field; Birdsall, assistant.

The champion team for 1874 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; O'Rourke, first base; Barnes, second base; Schafer, third base; George Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; Harry Wright, center-field; McVey, right-field; Hall and Beals, assistants.

The champion team for 1875 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; McVey, first base; Barnes, second base; Schafer, third base; Geo. Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; O'Rourke, center-field; Manning, right-field; Beals, H. Wright and Heiffert, assistants.

The champion team for 1876 was as follows: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; McVey, first base; Barnes, second base; Anson, third base; Peters, short-stop; Glenn, left-field; Hines, center-field; Addy, right-field, Bulaskie as assistant.

The champion team of 1877 was as follows: Brown, catcher; Bond, pitcher; White, first base; Geo. Wright, second base; Morrell, third base; Sutton, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; O'Rourke, center-field; Schafer, right-field; W. White, assistant.

The champion team of 1878 was as follows: Snyder, catcher; Bond, pitcher; Morrell, first base; Burdock, second base; Sutton, third base; George Wright, short-stop; Leonard, left-field; O'Rourke, center-field; and Manning, right-field.

The series of games in 1877 and 1878 was twelve games.

The champion nine of 1879 was as follows: Gross, catcher; Ward, pitcher; Start, first base; Farrell, second base; McGeary, third base; George Wright, short-stop; York, left-field; Hines, center-field; and James O'Rourke, right-field, with Braun, Hagen and Mathews, as assistants.

The following is the number of victories and defeats of the clubs that have won the championship since the first professional association was organized:

		Victories.	Defeats.
Athletic.....	1871	22	7
Bostons.....	1872	39	8
Bostons.....	1873	43	16
Bostons.....	1874	52	18
Bostons.....	1875	71	8
Chicago.....	1876	50	14
Bostons.....	1877	31	18
Bostons.....	1878	41	19
Providence.....	1879	59	25
Chicago.....	1880	67	17

The series of games in 1880 was twelve, and the champion team was as follows: Flint, catcher; Corcoran, pitcher; Anson, first base; Quest, second base; Williamson, third base; Burns, short-stop; Dalrymple, left-field; Gore, center-field; Kelly, right-field. Goldsmith, change pitcher. Beals and Poorman assistants.

THE COLLEGE ARENA.

COLLEGE CLUB RECORDS.

THE college season of 1880 was not as satisfactory as it might have been with better legislation at the hands of the College Association; but still it was a good one to a certain extent. The championship question was left in abeyance in one respect inasmuch as, though the Princetons won association honors, the Yales bore off the palm generally.

Early in the season we thought Princeton would have almost a walk-over; for, while the Jersey nine were getting into training by defeating semi-professional teams at Princeton, the Harvards, Browns and Dartmouths were getting thrashed out of their boots by the Eastern League teams. As the season progressed, however, Dartmouth began to get up nearer the front; then the Browns made a good rally, and finally the Amhersts put in a lively appearance. The Eastern tour of the Princetons, too, did not yield the success anticipated; and when it was seen that they were done Brown at Providence, taken into camp at Amherst, and knocked out of time at New Haven, the orange colors did not look as bright as they did early in May.

Finally, however, Princeton won the Association pennant by the appended record, which does not include forfeited games.

CLUBS.	Princeton.	Brown.	Dartmouth.	Amherst.	Harvard.	Won.
Princeton.....	..	1	2	0	2	5
Brown.....	1	..	1	2	1	5
Dartmouth.....	0	1	..	1	2	4
Amherst.....	1	0	1	..	0	2
Harvard.....	0	1	0	1	..	2
Games Lost.....	2	3	4	4	5	18

Whatever doubts there may have been as to which club won the Association championship, there was no doubt whatever as to which nine was last on the list. "He who was first shall be last," and this is the position the Harvards occupied in 1880. When we think of the honors won by Tyng, Ernst, Thayer, *et al.*, and then look at the record of 1880, it evidently was cold weather for the Harvards last season. The gall was not that the Magentas were last, but that the Blue of Yale should be first.

The record of Yale for 1880 is one unprecedented in the history of their club:

April 7,	Yale vs. Worcester, at New Haven.....	11	to 7
April 14,	Worcester vs. Yale, at New Haven.....	7	1
April 21,	Yale vs. Albany, at New Haven.....	12	6
April 28,	Yale vs. Monitor, at New Haven.....	15	4
May 1,	Yale vs. Brooklyn, at New Haven.....	12	4
May 5,	Yale vs. Brooklyn, at New Haven.....	14	3
May 8,	Yale vs. Brooklyn, at New Haven.....	5	1
May 12,	Yale vs. Princeton (forfeit), at Princeton..	9	0
May 13,	Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven.....	21	4
May 22,	Yale vs. Amherst, at New Haven.....	8	4
May 26,	Yale vs. Brooklyn, at New Haven.....	17	3
May 29,	Yale vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.....	2	1
June 2,	Yale vs. Brocton, at New Haven.....	6	4
June 5,	Yale vs. Amherst, at New Haven.....	14	3
June 9,	Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven.....	8	1
June 11,	Yale vs. Worcester, at New Haven.....	3	2
June 14,	Yale vs. Baltimore, at New Haven.....	9	7
June 17,	Albany vs. Yale, at New Haven.....	7	5
June 18,	Chicago vs. Yale, at New Haven.....	12	1
June 21,	Brocton vs. Yale, at New Haven.....	7	5
June 23,	Yale vs. Brocton, at New Haven.....	4	2
June 28,	Harvard vs. Yale, at New Haven.....	3	1
July 1,	Yale vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.....	3	0

Here are eighteen victories out of twenty-three games, and only one game was lost to a college team. Out of twenty-three matches fourteen were marked by single-figure scores.

The Harvard record, too, is an unprecedented one but unluckily in quite the opposite direction:

April 8,	Worcester vs. Harvard, at Worcester (5 inn.).	9	to 5
April 10,	Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston.....	23	10
April 21,	Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston.....	14	0
April 22,	Harvard vs. Beacon, at Cambridge.....	5	4
April 24,	Harvard vs. Clinton, at Cambridge.....	5	4
April 28,	Beacon vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.....	7	4
April 29,	Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston.....	13	9
May 5,	Brocton vs. Harvard, at Boston.....	3	2

May 6,	Harvard vs. Beacon, at Cambridge.....	7 to 3	
May 8,	Dartmouth vs. Harvard, at Hanover.....	13	5
May 12,	Harvard vs. Amherst, at Amherst.....	14	9
May 15,	Yale vs. Harvard, at New Haven.....	21	4
May 21,	Princeton vs. Harvard, at Princeton.....	19	6
May 22,	Princeton vs. Harvard, at Princeton.....	9	5
May 25,	Harvard vs. Brown, at Providence.....	5	3
May 29,	Yale vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.....	2	1
June 1,	Beacon vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.....	7	1
June 4,	Princeton vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.....	7	6
June 22,	Harvard vs. Beacon, at Boston.....	3	0
June 26,	Brocton vs. Harvard, at Springfield.....	17	2
June 28,	Harvard vs. Yale, at New Haven.....	3	1
July 1,	Yale vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.....	3	0

Here, it will be seen, are but seven victories—four over an amateur nine and three with college teams—out of twenty-two games. The nine were defeated in every professional match and in every college game save three.

We append the full record of the Princeton Club for 1880:

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

May 8,	Princeton.....	16.....	Brown.....	2
May 21,	Princeton.....	19.....	Harvard.....	6
June 1,	Princeton.....	2.....	Dartmouth.....	0
June 3,	Princeton.....	2.....	Brown.....	4
June 4,	Princeton.....	7.....	Harvard.....	6
June 7,	Princeton.....	9.....	Dartmouth.....	4
June 12,	Princeton.....	1.....	Amherst.....	4
June 22,	Princeton.....	9.....	Amherst.....	0

Total, Princeton.....65 Opponents.....26

Games played, 8; won, 6; lost, 2.

OTHER THAN CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

April 3,	Princeton.....	6.....	Southwark.....	1
April 7,	Princeton.....	3.....	Athletic.....	4
April 10,	Princeton.....	11.....	Athletic.....	4
April 16,	Princeton.....	12.....	Lafayette College.....	2
April 30,	Princeton.....	6.....	Baltimore.....	1
May 1,	Princeton.....	14.....	Lafayette College.....	1
May 7,	Princeton.....	10.....	Philadelphia.....	2
May 10,	Princeton.....	4.....	Brooklyn.....	1
May 15,	Princeton.....	12.....	Brooklyn.....	2
May 22,	Princeton.....	9.....	Harvard University.....	5
June 5,	Princeton.....	7.....	Harvard University.....	2
June 9,	Princeton.....	1.....	Yale.....	8

Total, Princeton.....95 Opponents.....33

Games played, 12; won, 10; lost, 2.

Total games played during season, 20; won, 16; lost, 4.

Championship games played on home grounds, 3; won, 3.

Championship games played on others' grounds, 4; won, 2.

Championship games played on neutral grounds, 1; won, 1.

Other games played on home grounds, 9; won, 8.

Other games played on others' grounds, 3; won 2.

Total games played on home grounds, 12; won 11.

Total games played on foreign grounds, 8; won, 5.

Runs earned in other than championship games, Princeton, 23; opponents, 3.

Total runs earned in all games, Princeton, 35; opponents, 5.

The Yale team—the real champions of the past season—are credited with the appended averages:

	FIRST B. HITS.	TOTAL B. HITS.	FIELDING.
1. G. H. Clarke.....	348	.430	.871
2. B. B. Lamb.....	346	.561	.910
3. W. Parker.....	326	.455	.830
4. W. F. Hutchison.....	324	.441	.730
5. H. J. Walden.....	270	.337	.891
6. W. J. Badger.....	258	.344	.871
7. H. B. Platt.....	236	.327	.767
8. R. W. Watson.....	206	.282	.903
9. S. C. Hopkins....	197	.222	.939
10. W. C. Camp.....	189	.210	.863

Here is the Yale record of victories and defeats in playing with professional nines—a record unprecedented in the history of the Yale University Club:

VICTORIES.

April 7, Yale vs. Worcester, at New Haven (6 in'gs).	11 to 7
April 21, Yale vs. Albany, at New Haven.....	12 6
April 28, Yale vs. Monitor, at New Haven.....	15 4
May 1, Yale vs. Brooklyn, at New Haven.....	12 4
May 5, Yale vs. Brooklyn, at New Haven.....	14 3
May 8, Yale vs. Brooklyn, at New Haven.....	5 1
May 26, Yale vs. Brooklyn, at New Haven.....	17 3
June 2, Yale vs. Brocton, at New Haven.....	6 4
June 11, Yale vs. Worcester, at New Haven.....	3 2
June 14, Yale vs. Baltimore, at New Haven.....	9 7

DEFEATS.

April 14, Worcester vs. Yale, at New Haven.....	7 1
June 17, Albany vs. Yale, at New Haven.....	7 5
June 19, Chicago vs. Yale, at New Haven.....	12 1

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The official table of the series of contests between the seven clubs which entered for the New York State Intercollegiate championship has been sent us, and appended will be found the full record, which, of course, includes forfeited games. D. H. McNally says that the championship of the State for 1880 was won by the Union College nine, they leading all competitors in total won games. The inability of the Cornell team to play out their schedule was a drawback to the success of the series, as they began play very promisingly for ultimate success. The official record is as follows:

CLUBS.	Union.	Rochester.	Hamilton.	Cornell.	Madison.	Syracuse.	Won.
Union.....	..	1	2	1	2	2	8
Rochester.....	1	..	1	1	1	2	6
Hamilton.....	0	1	..	1	2	2	6
Cornell.....	1	1	1	..	1	1	5
Madison.....	0	1	0	1	..	1	3
Syracuse.....	0	0	0	1	1	..	2
Lost.....	2	4	4	5	7	8	30

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

THE LONG ISLAND AMATEUR ASSOCIATION.

The above named association was organized in Brooklyn on May 7th, 1880, and it is designed to accomplish for the metropolis and its vicinity, what the old National Association did about twenty odd years ago. Under the auspices of this association an amateur club championship was contested for at Prospect Park during the summer of 1880 which led to a

very attractive series of games which were free to the public and were witnessed by a large concourse of spectators at every match. The record of the games played is as follows:

May 29, Commercial vs. Lafayette.....	10	to 9
May 29, Dauntless vs. Putnam.....	16	14
May 31, Commercial vs. Dauntless.....	8	4
June 5, Nameless vs. Dauntless.....	6	5
June 5, Putnam vs. Commercial.....	13	12
June 5, Polytechnic vs. Lafayette.....	27	7
June 12, Nameless vs. Commercial... ..	13	4
June 12, Putnam vs Polytechnic.....	19	16
June 12, Star vs. Lafayette	21	6
June 19, Nameless vs. Putnam.....	23	5
June 19, Commercial vs. Star.....	23	8
June 19, Polytechnic vs. Dauntless	16	8
June 26, Nameless vs. Star.....	12	7
June 26, Dauntless vs. Lafayette.....	21	8
June 26, Commercial vs. Polytechnic.....	14	5
July 3, Nameless vs. Lafayette.....	30	10
July 3, Putnam vs. Star.....	18	1
July 3, Dauntless vs. Commercial (10).....	10	10
July 10, Dauntless vs. Star.....	15	5
July 10, Putnam vs. Lafayette.....	34	8
July 10, Polytechnic vs. Nameless.....	2	0
July 17, Dauntless vs. Putnam.....	11	9
July 17, Polytechnic vs. Star.....	16	5
July 17, Commercial vs. Lafayette.....	29	4
July 24, Commercial vs. Polytechnic.....	9	5
July 24, Putnam vs. Nameless.....	17	15
July 24, Dauntless vs. Lafayette.....	25	6
July 31, Nameless vs. Lafayette.....	19	4
July 31, Commercial vs. Star.....	16	6
July 31, Polytechnic vs. Putnam.....	26	10
Aug. 7, Nameless vs. Commercial.....	7	3
Aug. 7, Dauntless vs. Polytechnic, forfeited.....	9	0
Aug. 7, Lafayette vs. Star, forfeited.....	9	0
Aug. 14, Nameless vs. Star.....	9	5
Aug. 14, Commercial vs. Dauntless.....	7	5
Aug. 14, Putnam vs. Lafayette.....	14	6
Aug. 21, Nameless vs. Dauntless.....	15	12
Aug. 21, Putnam vs. Star.....	8	4
Aug. 21, Lafayette vs. Polytechnic.....	13	7
Aug. 28, Nameless vs. Polytechnic.....	10	7
Aug. 28, Commercial vs. Putnam.....	17	4
Aug. 28, Dauntless vs. Star.....	9	7

The result of the contest for the pennant was the success of the Nameless Club, of Brooklyn, as winners of the silver ball

and the championship, the Commercials standing second and the Putnams third. The record in full is:

CLUBS.	Nameless.	Commercial.	Putnam.	Dauntless.	Polytechnic.	Lafayette.	Star.	Won.	Drawn.	Played.
Nameless.....	..	2	1	2	1	2	2	10	0	12
Commercial.....	0	..	1	2	2	2	2	9	1	13
Putnam.....	1	1	..	0	1	2	2	7	0	12
Dauntless.....	0	0	2	..	1	2	2	7	1	13
Polytechnic.....	1	0	1	1	..	1	1	5	0	11
Lafayette.....	0	0	0	0	1	..	1	2	0	12
Star.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	1	0	11
Games lost.....	2	3	5	5	6	10	10	41		

The best played game of the series was that which took place July 10, between the Nameless nine and a nine selected by the Polytechnic Club, which included Clare the Witoka pitcher of 1878 and '79, Flynn of the same club, and De Gar-mendier, the captain of the Alert nine of Seton Hall.

POLYTECHNIC, R. 1B. PO. A. E.	NAMELESS. R. 1B. PO. A. E.
McNamee, c...0 1 8 4 1	Bunce, 1b....0 1 12 0 0
McKee, l. f. .0 0 3 0 0	Lee, 2b... .0 0 0 1 0
O'Flynn, 3b...1 1 2 0 0	Spencer, s. s...0 0 1 6 1
Clare, r. f.....0 1 0 0 0	Smith, c.....0 1 11 1 2
Spalding, 2b...0 1 5 1 1	Nelson, c. f....0 0 1 0 0
Mallett, p.....1 0 0 0 0	Denham, p....0 0 0 3 0
Wilson, 1b... .0 0 5 2 0	Westvelt, l. f...0 1 0 0 0
Polhemus, c. f.0 1 3 0 0	Benner, r. f....0 2 0 0 0
Channing, s. s.0 0 1 3 0	Harbordt, 3b...0 0 2 1 1
Totals... .. 2 5 27 10 2	Totals..... 0 5 27 12 4
Polytechnic....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2	
Nameless .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	

First base by errors—Polytechnic, 4; Nameless, 1, Earned runs—Polytechnic, 1; Nameless, 0. Umpire, Mr. Mill. Time, 1 hour, 20 minutes.

REMARKABLE GAMES.

The record of matches of 1877 excelled in games marked by scores of 0 to 0. They were as follows:

May	11,	Harvard vs. Manchester, at Boston (24 inn.)	0 to 0
May	1,	Star vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis (15 inn.)	0 0
Oct.	1,	Auburn vs. Rochester, at Rochester (11 inn.)	0 0
July	7,	Springfield vs. Buckeye, at Columbus (11 inn.)	0 0
July	6,	Hartford vs. Indianapolis, at Indianapolis (10 innings)	0 0
July	13,	Lowell vs. Rhode Island, at Providence (10 innings)	0 0
Aug.	3,	Rochester vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo (10 innings)	0 0
Sept.	25,	Buffalo vs. Rochester, at Buffalo	0 0

Among the most closely-contested games of the League season of 1880 were the following matches, which were marked by scores of 1 to 0 only. The best was the fourteen-inning game of July 16 at Providence, R. I., which the Buffalo team won, that team leading in winning more of these 1 to 0 matches, than any other club in the League.

May	7,	Buffalo vs. Cleveland, at Buffalo (5)	1 to 0
July	5,	Buffalo vs. Worcester, at Buffalo (10)	1 0
July	16,	Buffalo vs. Providence, at Providence (14)	1 0
Aug.	20,	Buffalo vs. Worcester, at Buffalo	1 0
May	5,	Providence vs. Boston, at Providence	1 0
May	20,	Providence vs. Boston, at Providence	1 0
Sept.	9,	Providence vs. Troy, at Troy	1 0
Aug.	21,	Cleveland vs. Troy, at Cleveland	1 0
Sept.	6,	Cleveland vs. Cincinnati, at Cleveland	1 0
Sept.	2,	Chicago vs. Troy, at Chicago	1 0
May	13,	Cincinnati vs. Cleveland, at Cincinnati	1 0
June	12,	Worcester vs. Cleveland, at Worcester	1 0
Aug.	5,	Troy vs. Cincinnati, at Troy	1 0

THE LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1880.

The following are the batting and fielding averages of League players made out by Mr. Steades, of the Boston *Herald*. The table gives the fielding averages regardless of the positions a player may have filled:

Batting rank.	PLAYERS.	No. of games.	Batting ave.	Fielding ave.
1	Gore, Chicagos.....	77	.325	.910
2	Connors, Troys.....	83	.321	.823
3	{ Dalrymple, Chicagos.....	86	.318	.878
	{ Dignan, Bostons and Worcesters.....	11	.318	.736
4	Cogswell, Troys.....	47	.312	.962
5	Anson, Chicagos.....	85	.302	.960
6	Burns, Chicagos.....	84	.300	.847
7	Hines, Providence.....	85	.298	.934
8	Jones, Bostons.....	66	.294	.815
9	{ Phillips, Clevelands.....	85	.293	.964
	{ Moynahan, Buffalos.....	27	.293	.852
10	{ Hornung, Buffalos.....	85	.291	.899
	{ Purcell, Cincinnati.....	77	.291	.827
11	Foley, Bostons.....	78	.288	.891
12	Welch, Troys.....	65	.283	.791
13	Dunlap, Clevelands.....	85	.275	.907
14	{ Kelley, Chicagos.....	84	.273	.770
	{ Farrell, Providence.....	80	.273	.900
15	James O'Rourke, Bostons.....	86	.269	.831
16	{ Goldsmith, Chicagos.....	34	.268	.855
	{ Clapp, Cincinnati.....	80	.268	.831
17	John O'Rourke, Bostons.....	80	.266	.871
18	{ Start, Providence.....	82	.262	.979
	{ Glasscock, Cleveland.....	77	.262	.846
19	Shaffer, Clevelands.....	83	.261	.890
20	Morrill, Bostons.....	86	.260	.938
21	Rowe, Buffalos.....	79	.256	.781
22	{ Irwin, Worcesters.....	85	.254	.891
	{ Crowley, Buffalos.....	85	.254	.716
23	Sullivan, Worcesters.....	43	.253	.987
24	{ Burdock, Bostons.....	86	.251	.929
	{ Stovey, Worcesters.....	83	.251	.941

Batting rank.	PLAYERS.	No. of games.	Batting ave.	Fielding ave.
	Dickerson, Worcesters, Troys.....	61	.250	.895
25	{ Evans, Troys.....	47	.250	.888
	{ Keefe, Troys.....	12	.250	.868
26	Cassidy, Troys.....	82	.248	.866
27	Williamson, Chicagos.....	75	.246	.852
	{ Sutton, Bostons.....	76	.245	.900
28	{ Knight, Worcesters.....	48	.245	.828
	{ Carpenter, Cincinnati.....	77	.245	.867
29	Esterbrook, Buffalos.....	64	.244	.908
30	Gross, Providence.....	87	.243	.775
	{ Wood, Worcesters.....	81	.242	.881
31	{ Richmond, Bostons.....	32	.242	.857
32	Peters, Providence.....	86	.239	.876
	{ Dorgan, Providence.....	79	.238	.866
33	{ McCormick, Cleveland.....	78	.238	.817
34	Ferguson, Troys.....	82	.237	.889
35	Hotaling, Clevelands.....	77	.236	.867
	{ Gillespie.....	82	.234	.941
36	{ Hanlon, Clevelands.....	72	.234	.827
	{ Caskins, Troys.....	82	.227	.813
37	{ Ward, Providence.....	86	.227	.915
38	Bradley, Providence.....	82	.224	.838
	{ C. Reilly, Cincinnati.....	28	.223	.740
39	{ Walker, Buffalos.....	34	.223	.866
40	Bond, Bostons.....	76	.222	.866
	{ J. White, Cincinnati.....	35	.219	.821
41	{ Galvin, Buffalos.....	66	.219	.800
42	Whitney, Worcesters.....	76	.218	.855
	{ Quest, Chicagos.....	82	.217	.886
43	{ Bennet, Worcesters.....	51	.217	.851
44	Dorgan, Worcesters.....	9	.216	.782
45	Richmond, Worcesters.....	77	.213	.857
46	Hankinson, Clevelands.....	68	.212	.799
47	Manning, Cincinnati.....	48	.210	.802
48	Corcoran, Chicagos.....	71	.208	.908
49	Leonard, Cincinnati.....	43	.205	.848
	{ Stearns, Buffalos.....	28	.203	.610
50	{ McGear, Clevelands, Providence.....	48	.203	.885
	{ Smith, Cincinnati.....	83	.203	.850
	{ J. Reilly, Cincinnati.....	74	.203	.955
51	{ Trott, Bostons.....	39	.200	.798
	{ Gardner, Clevelands.....	10	.200	.578
52	York, Providence.....	53	.197	.915
53	Say, Cincinnati.....	62	.194	.828
54	Hulbert, Troys.....	60	.191	.835
55	Mack, Buffalos.....	17	.187	.978

Batting rank.	PLAYERS.	No. of games.	Batting ave.	Fielding ave.
56	Bushong, Worcesters....	40	.186	.839
	Mansell, Cincinnati....	53	.186	.878
57	Houck, Bostons, Providence....	61	.184	.831
	Creamer, Worcesters....	85	.178	.872
58	Force, Buffalos....	81	.178	.915
	Sommers, Cincinnati....	31	.178	.905
59	Ewing, Troys....	13	.173	.632
60	Bergh, Bostons....	11	.166	.770
	Poorman, Chicagos, Buffalo....	26	.166	.768
61	Gilligan, Clevelands....	30	.161	.819
62	Flint, Chicagos....	74	.158	.795
63	Corey, Worcester....	41	.157	.840
64	W. White, Cincinnati....	62	.154	.789
65	Powers, Bostons....	36	.150	.745
66	Kennedy, Clevelands....	66	.148	.804
	McGurnigle, Buffalos....	9	.148	.764
67	Fulmer, Buffalos....	11	.146	.907
68	Tobin, Troys, Worcesters....	38	.144	.954
69	Radbourne, Buffalos....	6	.142	.937
70	Driscoll, Buffalos....	18	.134	.806
71	Larkin, Troys....	6	.130	.677
72	Beals, Chicagos....	12	.128	.800
73	Crane, Buffalos....	10	.125	.835
74	Latham, Buffalos....	22	.124	.873
75	Wheeler, Cincinnati....	17	.107	.745
76	Weidman, Buffalos....	24	.101	.732
77	Wright, Cincinnati....	9	.058	.888

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Canadian championship of 1880 was won by the Maple Leaf club of Guelph as will be seen by the appended record sent in by the president of the Canadian Association:

"Herewith I inclose you a correct schedule of championship games played during the season; also the full record of the Maple Leaf's Canadian games. Truly yours, GEO. SLEEMAN, President, C. A. A. B. B. P."

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES, 1880.

June 14,	Leafs vs. Browns, at Guelph.....	4	to	0
July 1,	Leafs vs. Clipper, at Guelph.....	19		2
July 12,	Leafs vs. Active, at Guelph.....	8		3
July 26,	Leafs vs. Browns, at Guelph.....	6		4
Aug. 1,	Leafs vs. Mutual, at Guelph.....	11		9
Aug. 12,	Leafs vs. Active, at Guelph.....	8		1
Aug. 27,	Leafs vs. Browns, at Guelph*.....	2		3
Sept. 8,	Leafs vs. Active, at Guelph†.....	0		1
Totals.....		58		23

FULL RECORD OF THE MAPLE LEAF'S CANADIAN GAMES, 1880.

May 24,	Leafs vs. Browns, at Harrison.....	2	to	1
June 12,	Leafs vs. Mutual at Galt.....	7		5
June 14,	Leafs vs. Browns, at Guelph.....	4		0
July 1,	Leafs vs. Clipper, at Guelph.....	19		2
July 12,	Leafs vs. Active, at Guelph.....	8		3
July 17,	Leafs vs. Athletic, at Guelph.....	23		5
July 26,	Leafs vs. Browns, at Guelph.....	6		4
Aug. 5,	Leafs vs. Mutual, at Guelph.....	11		9
Aug. 12,	Leafs vs. Active, at Guelph.....	8		1
Aug. 15,	Leafs vs. Clipper, at Toronto.....	7		2
Aug. 21,	Leafs vs. Browns, at Guelph.....	2		3
Aug. 27,	Leafs vs. Active, at Woodstock†.....	2		17
Sept. 8,	Leafs vs. Active, at Guelph†.....	0		1
Sept. 16,	Leafs vs. Empire, at Guelph.....	10		4
Totals.....		109		57

* Awarded to Maple Leafs. † Won by Active. ‡ Protested.

PROFESSIONALISM IN NEW YORK.

The marked success of the experiment of introducing professional ball-playing at the Polo Grounds in New York city, during the fall of 1880, very plainly pointed out the fact that the time was propitious for a revival of professional play in this city. In fact, we may more properly say for the introduction of professional play in New York city, for the advent of the Metropolitan Club team in September, 1880, in New York, was really the first time we ever had a professional team play on an inclosed ground in this city. Previous to that event Brooklyn, with her Union and Capitoline grounds, had almost monopolized professional play. It is true that New York had its Mutual Club, but most of its games were played in Brooklyn. The old Union Club of Morrisania could not well be called a New York club, its grounds being at Tremont. But now that the professional Capitoline Ground has been destroyed, and the old Union soon will be, the Polo Ground looms up as the coming professional base-ball field of the metropolis, and the only one, by the way, likely to be at command. The field is easy to reach, being located midway between the stations of the Sixth and Third avenue elevated roads. As far, therefore, as the convenience of the ground for patronage is concerned, nothing could be better. All that is wanted to insure the success of a professional club at the Polo Grounds is that it should not only be a strong and representative nine in its make-up, but especially that it should be one to be relied upon for honest work. Unfortunately, the early history of professionalism in the metropolis is darkened with the records of crooked work. This was in the days of pool-selling. Though it is indulged in *sub rosa*, no such open business of the kind as that which demoralized the old Mutual nine can now prevail. For the past three or four years we have had a sort of interregnum in professional ball-playing in the metropolis, and one result has been to clear the city atmosphere of the old air of crookedness. The patrons of base-ball are hungry for the resumption of professional contests here, and will support the game liberally.

The record of the Metropolitan team for 1880 from Sept. 15 to Oct. 16, was as follows:

VICTORIES.

Sept. 15,	Metropolitan vs. Union, at Brooklyn	.....13	to 0
Sept. 16,	Metropolitan vs. Union, at Brooklyn	.....15	0
Sept. 17,	Metropolitan vs. Brooklyn, at Brooklyn	..... 3	0
Sept. 18,	Metropolitan vs. Brooklyn, at Brooklyn	..... 7	5
Sept. 21,	Metropolitan vs. Brooklyn, at Brooklyn	.....14	4
Sept. 23,	Metropolitan vs. Jersey City, at Brooklyn	... 5	1
Sept. 24,	Metropolitan vs. Jersey City, at Brooklyn	... 8	0
Sept. 25,	Metropolitan vs. Jersey City, at Brooklyn	...10	4
Sept. 29,	Metropolitan vs. National, at Polo Grounds	. 4	2
Sept. 30,	Metropolitan vs. National, at Polo Grounds	. 8	6
Oct. 1,	Metropolitan vs. National, at Brooklyn	... 7	3
Oct. 2,	Metropolitan vs. Jasper, at Brooklyn	.....12	3
Oct. 7,	Metropolitan vs. Worcester, at Polo Grounds	.12	6
Oct. 14,	Metropolitan vs. Troy, at Polo Grounds	..... 5	1
Oct. 15,	Metropolitan vs. Troy, at Union Grounds	... 7	6
Oct. 16,	Metropolitan vs. Troy, at Union Grounds	... 9	3

DEFEATS.

Sept. 20,	Jersey City vs. Metropolitan, at Hoboken	... 4	3
Oct. 4,	Worcester vs. Metropolitan, at Polo Grounds	. 7	3
Oct. 6,	Worcester vs. Metropolitan, at Polo Grounds	. 8	7
Oct. 9,	Worcester vs. Metropolitan, at Polo Grounds	. 4	3
Oct. 11,	Troy vs. Metropolitan, at Polo Grounds	..... 4	3
Oct. 12,	Troy vs. Metropolitan, at Hoboken	..... 3	1
Oct. 13,	Troy vs. Metropolitan, at Polo Grounds14	12

DRAWN.

Oct. 8,	Metropolitan vs. Worcester, at Brooklyn	...10	10
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It is not worth while giving the averages of their practice-matches with the nines they played before they met the Washington Nationals, but the record of their batting and pitching against the strong nines they encountered is worth publishing. We do not give the individual averages of the players, as we are of the opinion that the publication of players' averages before the close of a season's play tends to make them play for a record, instead of for the side. The

runs scored, base-hits made and runs earned in the games with the National, Worcester and Troy teams are:

	R.	B.	H.	E.	R.		R.	B.	H.	E.	R.
Metropolitan.	4		4		1	National....	2		2		0
Metropolitan.	8		10		0	National....	6		12		3
Metropolitan.	7		5		2	National....	3		4		1
	—		—		—		—		—		—
Totals..	19		19		3	Totals..	11		18		4
Metropolitan.	3		7		1	Worcester..	7		11		1
Metropolitan.	8		10		3	Worcester..	8		12		4
Metropolitan.	12		13		3	Worcester..	6		9		1
Metropolitan.	10		15		8	Worcester..	10		9		2
Metropolitan.	3		9		0	Worcester..	4		8		0
	—		—		—		—		—		—
Totals..	35		54		15	Totals..	35		49		8
Metropolitan.	3		5		0	Troy.....	4		11		1
Metropolitan.	1		8		1	Troy.....	3		4		1
Metropolitan.	12		21		5	Troy.....	14		14		0
Metropolitan.	5		7		3	Troy.....	1		7		0
Metropolitan.	7		10		4	Troy.....	6		6		0
Metropolitan.	9		11		6	Troy.....	3		5		2
Metropolitan.	37		62		19	Troy.....	31		47		4
Metropolitan.	35		54		15	Worcester..	35		49		8
Metropolitan.	19		19		3	National....	11		18		4
	—		—		—		—		—		—
Totals..	91		135		37	Totals..	77		114		16

Their best games with these three clubs were as follows:

WORCESTER.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	METROPOL'N.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stovey, 1b...	5	1	2	5	1	0	Brady, 2b...	5	0	0	4	2	2
Irwin, s. s...	5	0	2	1	1	1	Farrell, 3b...	5	0	0	1	3	1
Knight, r. f...	4	0	0	0	0	1	Walker, 1b...	4	1	1	7	0	2
Richmond, p...	4	1	2	0	1	0	Nelson, s. s...	4	1	1	1	1	0
Whitney, 3b...	4	1	0	2	1	0	Hawes, r. f...	4	0	0	1	0	1
Wood, l. f...	4	1	2	1	0	1	Deasley, c...	4	2	3	8	1	2
Bennett, c. f...	4	3	3	1	0	1	Kennedy, l. f...	4	2	3	1	0	0
Bushong, c...	4	1	0	12	4	2	Clinton, c. f...	4	1	1	0	0	0
Creamer, 2b...	4	0	1	5	1	0	Daly, p.....	4	0	1	1	0	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals..	38	8	12	27	9	6	Totals..	38	7	10	24	7	10

Metropolitan...	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	0—8
Worcester.....	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0—7

First base by errors—Worcester, 2; Metropolitan, 2.
 Earned runs—Worcester, 4; Metropolitan, 3. Umpire, Mr.
 Dailey. Time, 2h. 35m.

METROPOL'	N.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	TROY.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brady, 2b...	5	0	0	4	5	1		Cassidy, c. f...	4	0	0	3	0	0
Ward, p....	5	2	2	0	0	1		Connors, 1b...	4	2	1	6	0	0
Farrell, 3b...	5	0	0	1	1	1		Ferguson, 2b...	4	0	1	1	1	0
Ester, 1b....	5	1	1	9	0	0		Gillespie, l. f...	4	0	0	0	1	2
Nelson, s. s...	5	2	2	2	2	0		Welch, p....	4	0	1	1	0	1
Hawes, r. f...	5	1	1	1	0	0		Caskins, s. s...	4	0	1	3	2	1
Deasley, c....	4	1	2	4	0	0		Evans, r. f...	4	0	0	4	0	0
Kennedy, l. f...	4	1	1	3	0	0		Ewing, 3b...	4	0	0	4	3	0
Clinton, c. f...	4	1	2	3	0	0		Holbert, c....	3	1	1	5	0	1
Totals...	42	9	11	27	8	3		Totals...	35	3	5	27	7	3

Metropolitan...	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	1—9
Troy.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 6; Troy, 2. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 3; Troy, 3. Umpire, Mr. Roche. Time, 2h.

METROPOL'	N.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NATIONAL.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Pike, c. f....	5	0	0	0	0	1		M'Clellan, s. s...	4	1	0	3	5	1
Farrell, 3b..	4	1	0	2	2	1		Mansell, l. f...	4	0	0	1	0	0
Walker, 1b..	4	0	0	11	1	0		Morrissey, 3b...	4	1	2	1	0	0
Nelson, s. s...	4	0	0	1	4	0		Derby, p., r. f...	4	0	0	1	0	1
Hawes, r. f...	4	3	1	0	0	0		Powell, 1b...	4	1	1	13	0	1
Deasley, c...	4	1	0	8	1	1		Snyder, c. f., c...	4	0	1	2	0	1
Kennedy, 2b...	4	1	1	2	3	0		Baker, c., c. f...	3	0	0	5	0	2
Clinton, l. f...	4	1	3	3	0	0		Lynch, r. f., p...	3	0	0	0	1	1
Daly, p....	4	0	0	0	0	0		Smiley, 2b...	3	0	0	1	4	0
Totals...	37	7	5	27	11	3		Totals...	33	3	4	27	10	7

Metropolitan.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4—7
National.....	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—3

First base by errors—Metropolitan, 2; National, 1. Earned run—National, 1. Umpire, Mr. Dailey. Time, 2h. 5m.

Their greatest victory of their brief season was that they

won on Oct. 20, against the Clevelands the score of which we append :

METROP'T'N	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	T.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brady, 2b..	4	1	2	2	3	0	Dunlap, 2b..	4	1	0	3	3	0
Ward, 3b...	4	1	1	0	2	1	Schaffer, r. f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Foley, p....	4	2	1	0	2	1	Hotaling, c f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Ester, 1b...	4	0	0	14	0	3	Glas'co'k, s, s	4	0	0	2	1	0
Nelson, s. s.	4	0	0	1	3	0	Philips, 1b..	4	1	1	10	1	1
Hawes, r. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	McGeary, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2	1
Gilligan, c..	3	0	0	6	1	1	Kennedy, c..	4	0	1	9	2	0
Kennedy, l f.	4	0	1	3	0	0	M'Corm'k, p.	4	0	1	0	3	1
Clinton, c. f.	3	0	0	1	1	0	Hank's'n, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Reip, c.....	1	0	0	0	0	0							
Totals	..35	4	6	27	12	6	Totals	...35	3	5	27	12	3
Metropolitan.....	0			0	0		2	0	2	0	0	0—4	
Cleveland.....	0			1	1		0	0	0	0	1	0—3	

First base by errors—Metropolitan, 3; Cleveland, 4. Earned runs—Metropolitan, 1; Cleveland, 0. Umpire, Mr. Kelly of the Chicago Club. Time, 1h. 50m.

THE POPULATION OF BASE-BALL CITIES.

The new census gives figures of special interest to professional base-ball club-managers, inasmuch as a study of the population of the several cities where base-ball has hitherto been a flourishing institution, and of cities where the game is comparatively new, will yield the knowledge of what new fields there yet are to explore and to work as base-ball professional mines of gold and silver. In round numbers we give the population of the eight League cities for 1881, and add to them those of cities hitherto worked, as well as of some new places which might be advantageously attended to.

Chicago, 500,000; Boston, 300,000; Cleveland, 160,000; Buffalo, 155,000; Detroit, 116,000; Providence, 104,000; Worcester, 59,000; and Troy, 58,000.

Of cities which have had base-ball nines the following are named: New York, 1,200,000; Philadelphia, 840,000; Brooklyn, 566,000; St. Louis, 350,000; Baltimore, 330,000; Cincinnati, 255,000; Pittsburg, 156,000; Washington, 147,000; Newark, N. J., 136,000; Louisville, 100,000; Jersey City, 120,000; Milwaukee, 115,000; Albany, 90,000; Rochester, 89,000; Allegheny, Pa., 78,000; Indianapolis, 75,000; New Haven, 62,000; Lowell, 59,000—all but one of these are in excess of Worcester and Troy; Syracuse, 51,000; Columbus, 51,000; Hartford, 42,000; Lynn, 38,000; Utica, 33,000; Springfield, Mass., 33,000; and Manchester, N. H., 32,000. These figures are worthy the attention of club-managers for 1881.

THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

This national association of college clubs met at Springfield on March 12th to finish up the playing rules and to draft the schedule of championship games for 1881. They failed to make up a code of rules for the express use of amateur clubs, but adopted the new rules for 1881 of the League Association as far as they were applicable to college clubs. The convention also decided that a certificate from three members of the Faculty of a college to the effect that the college men were prevented from keeping their match engagement in any of the championship series by orders of the Faculty should be sufficient to escape the penalty of a forfeited game. The professionals selected to umpire the college championship games were Fulmer, Sullivan, Mason, Powers, Bradley, Doesher, and Dunnigan. These with Messrs Sumner, Wilbur, Tilden, Burlingame, Jeffers, Murphy, and Wright compose the college corps of umpires for the season. Five names instead of three, are required to be sent in to visiting nines from which to select an umpire. The delegates to the meeting were Messrs Cooledge, of Harvard; Peabody, of Yale; Winton, of Princeton; Latimer of Amherst; Hazelton of Dartmouth and Thurston of Brown.

THE PLAYING RULES OF 1881.

There is but one code of playing rules that will govern professional clubs during 1881, and that is the League code. This code, too, has been adopted in a modified form by the College Club Association; but as a matter of course, all the rules of the League code bearing upon contracts with managers and players, or which refer to salaries or engagements, etc., are null and void as far as either the college clubs or strictly amateur clubs are concerned. The code of playing rules given in this work is presented in the form adopted by the National Association of 1880, with all the amendments added to each rule which the League clubs adopted at their last convention. Practically, therefore, the appended rules are the same as those of the League, as far as the playing points are concerned. The old form, too, has been adhered to in presenting the code, as one best adapted for reference purposes. Not a rule of play is given in the appended code which is not to be found in the new League code, though it may be in different language and form in some instances.

THE CODE OF 1881.

RULE FIRST.—THE MATERIALS OF THE GAME.

SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of woolen yarn, and of two horse-hide covers, inside and outside, with yarn between said covers. It shall contain one ounce of round molded rubber, vulcanized, and shall be covered with leather.

SEC. 2. In all games, the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and shall become the property of the winning club.

SEC. 3. When the ball becomes out of shape, or cut or ripped so as to expose the yarn, or in any way so injured as to be unfit for fair use, a new ball shall be called for by the umpire at the end of an even inning, at the request of either cap

tain. Should the ball be lost during a game, the umpire shall, at the expiration of five minutes, call for a new ball.

SEC. 4. The bat must be round, and must not exceed two and one-half inches in diameter in the widest part. It must be made wholly of wood, and shall not exceed forty-two inches in length.

SEC. 5. The bases must be four in number, and they must be placed and securely fastened upon each corner of a square the sides of which are respectively thirty yards. The bases must be so constructed and placed as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The first, second and third bases must cover a space equal to fifteen inches square, and the home base one square foot of surface. The first, second and third bases shall be canvas-bags, painted white, and filled with some soft material. The home base shall be of white marble or stone, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface and wholly within the diamond. One corner of said base shall face the pitcher's position, and two sides shall form part of the foul lines.

SEC. 6. The base from which the ball is struck shall be designated the home base, and must be directly opposite the second base. The first base must always be that upon the right hand, and the third base that upon the left hand side of the striker when occupying his position at the home base. In all match games, lines connecting the home and first bases, and the home and third bases, and also the lines of the striker's and pitcher's positions, shall be marked by the use of chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The line of the home base shall extend four feet on each side of the base, and shall be drawn through its center and parallel with a line extending from first to third base. The foul lines from first and third bases to home base shall be continued as straight lines to the limits of the field, beyond and back of said home base. The triangular space thus laid off behind the home base shall be for the exclusive use of the catcher, umpire and batsman; and no player of the side "at bat," (except the batsman) shall be permitted to occupy any portion of such triangular space. Two lines marked in the same way as the foul lines, and parallel with said foul lines, shall be drawn, one fifteen feet and the other fifty feet distant from them, terminating at the lines bounding the triangular space aforesaid.

RULE SECOND.—THE GAME.

SECTION 1. The game shall consist of nine innings to each side; and nine men shall constitute a full side. Should the score at the end of the nine innings be a tie, play shall be continued until a majority of runs for one side upon an equal number of

innings shall be declared, when the game shall end. All innings shall be concluded when the third hand is put out.

SEC. 2. One player of the nine on each side shall be the captain, who shall assign the players their respective positions as he may select, except the player who is appointed to deliver the ball to the bat and he must always occupy the pitcher's position. The player who delivers the ball may, however, be changed at the option of the captain.

SEC. 3. The choice of innings shall be decided by the tossing of a coin, the winning side to take the bat.

SEC. 4. No game shall be considered as played unless five innings on each side shall be completed. Should darkness or rain intervene before the third hand is put out in the closing part of the fifth inning of a game, the umpire shall declare "no game."

SEC. 5. The game must begin when the umpire calls "play." When he calls "time" play shall be suspended until he calls "play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored. The umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player, or in case rain falls so heavily that the spectators are compelled by the severity of the storm to seek shelter, in which case should the rain continue to fall for half an hour the game shall terminate.

SEC. 6. When the umpire calls "play," the game must at once be proceeded with. Should either party fail to take their appointed positions in the game, or to commence play as requested, the umpire shall, at the expiration of five minutes, declare the game forfeited by the nine that refuses to play.

SEC. 7. The umpire, in any match game, shall, in case of rain or darkness, determine when play shall be suspended; and, if the game cannot be fairly concluded, it shall be decided by the score of the last even inning played, unless one nine shall have completed their inning, and the other nine shall have *equaled* or exceeded the score of their opponents in their incompleted innings, in which case the game shall be decided by the total score obtained, which score shall be recorded as the score of the game.

SEC. 8. A drawn game shall be declared in the following instances. When—after five or more equal innings have been played the score shall be equal. Or if, after a game of five innings on each side has been completed rain or darkness prevents the continuance of the game in a subsequent inning and the side last at the bat shall have *equaled* the score of their opponents in their unfinished innings.

SEC. 9. When the side last at the bat in the ninth or any subsequent inning shall score the winning run, the game shall terminate.

SEC. 10. When the umpire calls "game" it shall end; but when he merely suspends play for any stated period, it may be resumed at the point at which it was suspended, provided such suspension does not extend beyond the day of the match.

SEC. 11. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire, whenever the nine of a club fail to appear on the field at the time appointed to commence play; or, if so appearing, shall fail to take their positions on the field or at the bat, as the case may be, within five minutes after the umpire has called "play" at the hour appointed for the commencement of the match; or if, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue play, unless the umpire has suspended the game or ended it; or if, after suspension one nine fails to resume play within five minutes of the time the umpire called "play" again; or if the umpire, after duly warning the pitcher as required by the rules, has occasion to call three foul balls on him.

RULE THIRD.—DISCIPLINE.

SEC. 1. The club is entitled to the best services of the player, and if any player becomes indifferent or careless in his play, or from any cause becomes unable to render service satisfactory to his club, the club may, at its option, refuse to pay salary for such time or cancel the contract of such player.

SEC. 2. Any player, manager or umpire who shall, in any way be interested in any bet or wager on any game, or who shall purchase, or have purchased for or given him, in any game in which he takes part, any "pool" or chance, shall be expelled.

SEC. 3. Any player who shall conspire with any person whatever, against the interests of his club, or by any conduct manifest a disposition to obstruct the management of his club, may be expelled by his club.

SEC. 4. No club shall allow any open betting or pool selling on its grounds, nor in any building it owns or occupies.

RULE FOURTH.—THE PITCHING DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The pitcher's position shall be within a space of ground, four feet wide by six feet long, the front, or four feet line of which shall be distant fifty feet from the center of the home base, and the center of the square shall be equidistant from the first and the third bases. Each corner of the square shall be marked by a flat iron plate or stone, six inches square, fixed in the ground even with the surface.

SEC. 2. The player who delivers the ball to the bat must do so while wholly within the lines of the pitcher's position.

He must remain within them until the ball has left his hand, and he shall not make any motion to deliver the ball to the bat while any part of his person is outside the lines of the pitcher's position. The ball must be delivered to the bat with the arm swinging nearly perpendicular at the side of the body, and the hand in swinging forward must pass below the waist. The pitcher, when taking his position to deliver the ball, must face the batsman, and shall not, while delivering the ball, turn his back to the striker.

SEC. 3. Should the pitcher deliver the ball by an overhand throw, a "foul balk" shall be declared. Any outward swing of the arm, or any other swing save that of the perpendicular movement referred to in Section 2 of this rule, shall be considered an overhand throw.

SEC. 4. When a "foul balk" is called, the umpire; shall warn the pitcher of the penalty incurred by such unfair delivery; and should such delivery be continued until *three foul balls* have been called in one inning, or six in the entire game, the umpire shall declare the game forfeited.

SEC. 5. Should the pitcher make any motion to deliver the ball to the bat, and fail so to deliver it—except the ball be accidentally dropped—or should he unnecessarily delay the game by not delivering the ball to the bat, or should he, when in the act of delivering the ball, overstep the bounds of his position, the umpire shall call a "balk," and players occupying the bases shall take one base each.

SEC. 6. Every ball fairly delivered and sent in to the bat over the home base and at the hight called for by the batsman shall be considered a fair ball.

SEC. 7. All balls delivered to the bat which are not sent in over the home base and at the hight called for by the batsman, shall be considered unfair balls, and every ball so delivered must be called. When "seven unfair balls" shall have been called, the striker shall take first base, and all players who are thereby forced to leave a base shall take one base. Neither a "ball" nor a "strike" shall be called until the ball has passed the home base.

SEC. 8. All balls delivered to the bat which shall touch the striker's bat without being struck at, or his (the batsman's) person while standing in his position, or which shall hit the person of the umpire—unless they be passed balls—shall be considered *dead* balls, and shall be so called by the umpire; and no players shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored on any such ball; but if a dead ball be also an unfair ball, it shall be counted as one of the eight unfair balls which shall entitle the striker to a base. If the umpire shall be satisfied that the pitcher, in delivering the ball, shall have so delivered it as to have intentionally caused the same to strike the batter, the umpire shall fine the pitcher therefor in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

RULE FIFTH.—BATTING DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The batsman's or striker's position shall be within a space of ground located on either side of the home base, six feet long by three feet wide, extending three feet in front of and three feet behind the line of the home base, and with its nearest line distant one foot from the home base.

SEC. 2. The batsman must take his position within the batsman's lines—as defined in section 1—in the order named on the score-book of his club, which must contain the batting order of both nines, and said order must be observed throughout the game, except in the case of illness or injury, requiring a substitute, in which case the substitute must take the place of the disabled player in the batting order.

SEC. 3. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn (time) at the bat in the preceding inning.

SEC. 4. Any batsman failing to take his position at the bat in the prescribed order of striking—unless by reason of illness or injury, shall be declared out, unless the error be discovered before a fair hit has been made.

SEC. 5. Any batsman failing to take his position at the bat within *one minute* after the umpire has called for the striker, shall be declared out.

SEC. 6. The batsman on taking his position must call for either a "*high ball*," a "*low ball*," or a "*fair ball*," and the umpire shall notify the pitcher to deliver the ball as required; such call shall not be changed after the first ball delivered.

SEC. 7. A "*high ball*" shall be one sent in above the belt of the batsman but not higher than his shoulder. A "*low ball*" shall be one sent in at the height of the belt, or between that height and the knee, but not higher than his belt. A "*fair ball*" shall be one between the range of shoulder-high and the knee of the striker. All the above must be over the home base, and, when fairly delivered, shall be considered fair balls to the bat.

SEC. 8. Should the batsman fail to strike at the first three balls sent in to him at the height called for and over the home base, and the ball after the third such strike shall be caught before touching the ground, the batsman shall be declared out. In case the ball on such third strike shall not be caught before touching the ground, the batsman shall then be regarded as a base-runner, and he must at once run for first-base.

SEC. 9. The batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, must stand wholly within the lines of his position.

SEC. 10. Should the batsman step outside the lines of his position when he strikes at the ball, the umpire shall call "*foul*"

strike and out," and base-runners shall return to the bases they occupied when the ball was struck at or hit.

SEC. 11. If the ball from a fair stroke of the bat first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object, either in front of or on the foul-ball lines, or the first or third base, it shall be considered fair. If the ball, from a fair stroke of the bat, first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object behind the foul-ball lines, it shall be declared foul, and the ball so hit shall be called foul by the umpire, even before touching the ground, if it be seen falling foul.

The following are exceptions to the foregoing section: All balls batted directly to the ground that bound or roll within the foul lines between home and first or home and third bases, without first touching the person of a player, shall be considered fair. All balls batted directly to the ground that bound or roll outside the foul lines between home and first, or home and third bases, without first touching the person of a player, shall be considered foul. In either of these cases the first point of contact between the batted ball and the ground shall not be regarded. If a batted ball strikes the batsman while standing in his position it shall be declared dead, and not in play until settled in the hands of the pitcher, and the batsman shall not be declared out.

SEC. 12. The foul lines shall be unlimited in length, and shall run from the right and left hand corners of the home base through the center of the first and third bases to the foul posts, which shall be located at the boundary of the field, and within the range of home and first base, and home and third base. Said lines shall be marked, and on the inside, from base to base, with chalk, or some other white substance, so as to be plainly seen by the umpire.

SEC. 13. When the batsman has fairly struck a fair ball he shall vacate his position, and he shall then be considered a base-runner until he is put out or scores his run.

SEC. 14. The batsman shall be declared out by the umpire as follows:

If a fair or foul ball be caught before touching the ground or any object other than the player, provided it be not caught in a player's hat or cap.

If a foul ball be similarly held, before touching the ground but once.

If a fair ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person, before the base-runner touches said base.

If, after three strikes have been called, he fails to touch first base before the ball is legally held there.

If, after three strikes have been called, the ball be caught before touching the ground.

If he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from catching the ball, evidently without effort to make a fair strike, or if he makes a "foul strike."

SEC. 15. Should the ball be caught either fair or foul after touching any other object than a fielder's person or the ground, the striker shall not be declared out on such catch.

RULE SIXTH.—RUNNING THE BASES.

SECTION 1. Players running bases must touch each base in regular order, viz: first, second, third and home bases and when obliged to return to bases they have occupied they must retouch them in reverse order, both when running on fair and foul balls. In the latter case the base-runner must return to the base where he belongs on the run, and not at a walk. No base shall be considered as having been occupied or held until it has been regularly touched.

SEC. 2. No player running the bases shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies unless the batsman becomes a base-runner. Should the first base be occupied by a base-runner when a fair ball is struck, the base-runner shall cease to be entitled to hold said base until the player running to first base shall be put out. The same rule shall apply in the case of the occupancy of the other bases under similar circumstances. No base-runner shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies if the base-runner succeeding him is not thus obliged to vacate his base.

SEC. 3. Players forced to vacate their bases may be put out by any fielders in the same manner as when running to first base.

SEC. 4. The player running to first base shall be at liberty to overrun said base without his being put out for being off the base, after first touching it, provided that in so overrunning the base, he make no attempt to run to second base. In such case he must return at once and retouch first base, and after retouching said base he can be put out as at any other base. If, in so overrunning first base he also attempts to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

SEC. 5. Any player running a base who shall run beyond three feet from the line from base to base, in order to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, shall be declared out by the umpire, with or without appeal; but in case a fielder be occupying the runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the runner shall run out of the path sufficiently to avoid interference with the fielder, and in so doing shall not be declared out for running three feet beyond the base-line.

SEC. 6. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having regularly touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three hands are out.

SEC. 7. No run shall be scored after two hands are out, if the runner who is third hand out is put out before reaching first-base, or the third hand out be forced out.

SEC. 8. When a "balk" is called by the umpire, every player running the bases shall take one base without being put out, and shall do so on the run.

SEC. 9. When "seven balls" have been called by the umpire, the batsman shall take one base—provided he do so on the run—without being put out; and should any base-runner be forced thereby to vacate his base, he also shall take one base. Each base-runner thus given a base shall be at liberty to run to other bases besides the base given, but only at the risk of being put out in so running.

SEC. 10. A base-runner shall be considered as holding a base, viz. : entitled to occupy it, until he shall have regularly touched the next base in order.

SEC. 11. No base shall be run or run be scored when a fair or foul ball has been caught or momentarily held before touching the ground, unless the base held, when the ball was hit, is retouched by the base-runner after the ball has been so caught or held by the fielder.

SEC. 12. When a ball from a foul hit has struck the ground once before being caught, or the batsman has made a foul strike, the base-runner failing to retouch the base held by him when the foul hit or foul strike was made, after such ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher, shall be declared out. (The exemption from being put out which the runner had last year has been removed.)

SEC. 13. Any player running the bases on fair or foul balls, caught before touching the ground, must return to the base he occupied before the ball was struck, and retouch such base before attempting to make another or score a run, and said player shall be liable to be put out in so returning, as in the case of running to first base when a fair ball is hit and not caught flying.

SEC. 14. If the player running the bases is prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, he shall be entitled to that base and shall not be put out.

SEC. 15. No player shall be allowed a substitute in running the bases. (This is a new rule.)

SEC. 16. Any player running the bases shall be declared out if, at any time, while the ball is in play, he is touched by the ball in the hand of a fielder, without some part of his person is touching a base. The ball must be held by the player after touching the runner.

If a ball be held by a fielder on the first base before the base-runner, after hitting a fair ball, touches that base, he shall be declared out.

If a base-runner shall have touched the base he is running

for before being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, and such base shall break from its fastening, he shall be entitled to such base.

Any base-runner failing to touch the base he runs for shall be declared out if the ball be held by a fielder, while touching said base, before the base-runner returns and touches it.

Any base-runner who shall in any way interfere with or obstruct a fielder while attempting to catch a fair fly-ball, or a foul ball, shall be declared out. If he willfully obstructs a fielder from fielding a ball, he shall be declared out, and, if a batted fair ball strike him, he shall be declared out.

If a base-runner, in running from home to first base, shall run inside the foul line, or more than three feet outside of it, he shall be declared out.

RULE SEVENTH.—THE UMPIRE AND HIS DUTIES.

SECTION. 1. Two clubs may, by mutual agreement, select any man to umpire any game or games, provided that such agreement be in writing, and the man, so selected, agrees, not less than four days before such game, or the first of such games, to act as such umpire.

(The College clubs are obliged to send in five names of umpires specially selected to act to the visiting club.)

SEC. 2. The umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a match game, except for reason of illness or injury, or by the consent of the captains of the two contesting nines, in case he shall have willfully violated the rules of the game.

SEC. 3. Before the commencement of a match, the umpire shall see that the rules governing the materials of the game, and also those applicable to the positions of batsmen and pitcher, are strictly observed. Also that the fence in the rear of the catcher's position is distant not less than ninety feet from the home base, except it mark the boundary line of the field, in which case the umpire, for every ball passing the catcher and touching the fence, shall give each base-runner one base without his being put out.

Before calling "play," the umpire shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any rules of the game.

SEC. 4. No decision rendered by the umpire on any point of play shall be reversed. But if it shall be shown by the captain of either of the contesting clubs that the umpire has palpably misinterpreted the rules, or given an erroneous decision, he shall reverse said decision. (This is a new rule.)

SEC. 5. No person not engaged in the game shall be permitted to occupy any position within the lines of the field of contest, or in any way interrupt the umpire during the pro-

gress of the game. No player except the captain or player expressly designated by him, shall address the umpire concerning any point of play in dispute, and any violation of this rule shall subject the offender to an immediate reprimand by the umpire.

SEC. 6. The umpire shall require the players on the batting side who are not at the bat or running the bases to keep at a distance of not less than fifty feet from the line of home and first base and home and third base, or further off, if he so decide. The captain and one assistant only shall be permitted to coach players running the bases, and they must not approach within fifteen feet of the foul lines.

SEC. 7. Should any fielder stop or catch the ball with his hat, cap, or any part of his dress, the umpire should call "dead ball," and the base-runners shall each be entitled to two bases for any fair-hit ball so stopped or caught. Should the ball be stopped by any person not engaged in the game, the umpire must call "dead ball," and players running bases at the time shall be entitled to the bases they were running for, and the ball be regarded as dead until settled in the hands of the pitcher while standing within the lines of his position, and the player at the bat shall vacate the position and not obstruct the catcher when a ball is returned from the field for the purpose of putting out a player at the home base.

SEC. 8. Any match game in which the umpire shall declare any section of this code of rules to have been willfully violated shall at once be declared by him to have been forfeited by the club at fault.

SEC. 9. The gentleman selected to fill the position of umpire, must keep constantly in mind the fact that upon his sound discretion and promptness in conducting the game, and compelling players to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the rules, largely depends the merit of the game as an exhibition, and the satisfaction of spectators therewith. He must make his decisions distinct and clear, remembering that every spectator is anxious to hear each decision. He must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions on the field as soon as the third hand is put out, and must require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

SEC. 10. The players of the side "at bat" occupy the portion of the field allotted to them, subject to the condition that they must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or any fielder attempting to catch or field it. The triangular space behind the home base is reserved for the ex-

clusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of or passing between the pitcher or catcher while standing in their positions.

SEC. 11. The umpire is master of the field, subject to the rules of the game, from the commencement to the termination of the game; and must compel the players to observe the provisions of the Playing Rules; and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do, or omit to do, any act necessary to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions.

RULE EIGHTH.—SCORING.

SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game. Any time or times where the player has been sent to base on called balls shall not be included in this column.

SEC. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column should be placed the first-base hits made by each player. A base-hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground fairly and out of the reach of the fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base.

When the ball is hit so sharply to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out a man. In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base-hit, and exempt fielder from the charge of an error.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot reach it before the batsman is safe.

SEC. 4. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where a striker is given out by the umpire for a foul strike, or because he struck out of his turn, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher.

SEC. 5. The number of times a player assists shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in a run-out or other play of the kind.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who should complete the play fails, through no fault of the player assisting.

An assist should not be given to the player who muffs the

ball, or allows it to bound off his body toward a player who then assists or puts out a player.

And, generally, an assist should be given to each player who handles the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

No assist should be given to a pitcher in case of outs on strikes.

SEC. 6. In the summary of the game shall also be given the following items: The number put out on three strikes; the number of strikes called; the number of balls called; the number of sacrifice hits and by whom made; the number of foul balls struck; the number of passed balls; the number of runs earned; and such other items as may be required by the secretary for statistical purposes.

THE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments made to the rules this season are in brief as follows:

The pitcher now delivers the ball fifty feet distant from the home base instead of forty-five feet.

Seven "called balls" give a base, instead of eight.

The warning to the striker in calling "good ball," is not now given. The first three balls pitched to him over the base and at the hight called for must be struck at and hit or three strikes must be called.

No base-runner is now exempt from being put out on returning to a base on a foul ball.

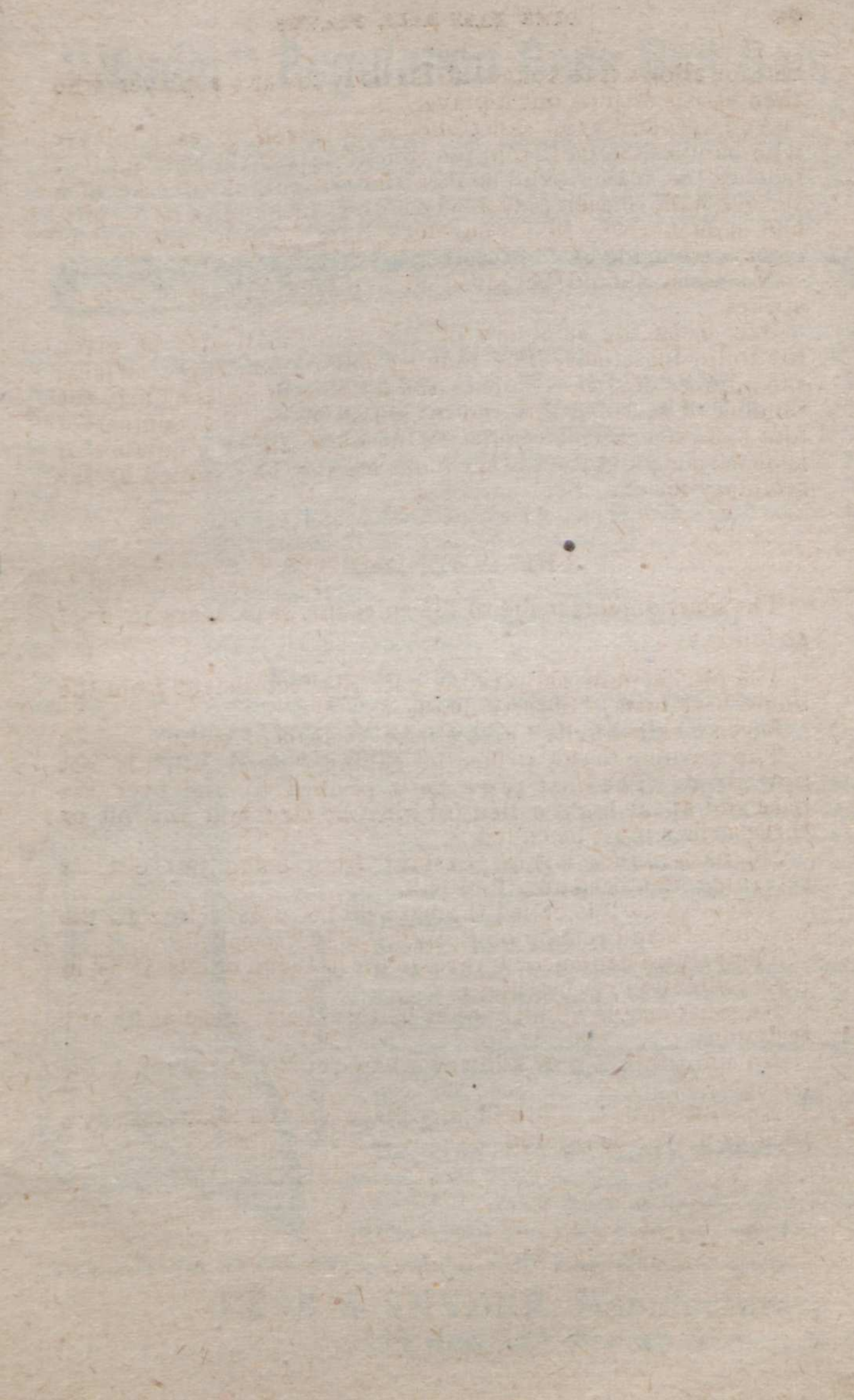
When "time" is called the base-runner must return to the base he left, and remain on it until "play" is called.

The umpire cannot now reverse his decision unless it is in direct violation of the rules.

He must decide all catches as he sees them, and not by any testimony.

No substitute is now allowed a base-runner in running the bases.

No substitute is allowed any place on the field except a regular player be injured.



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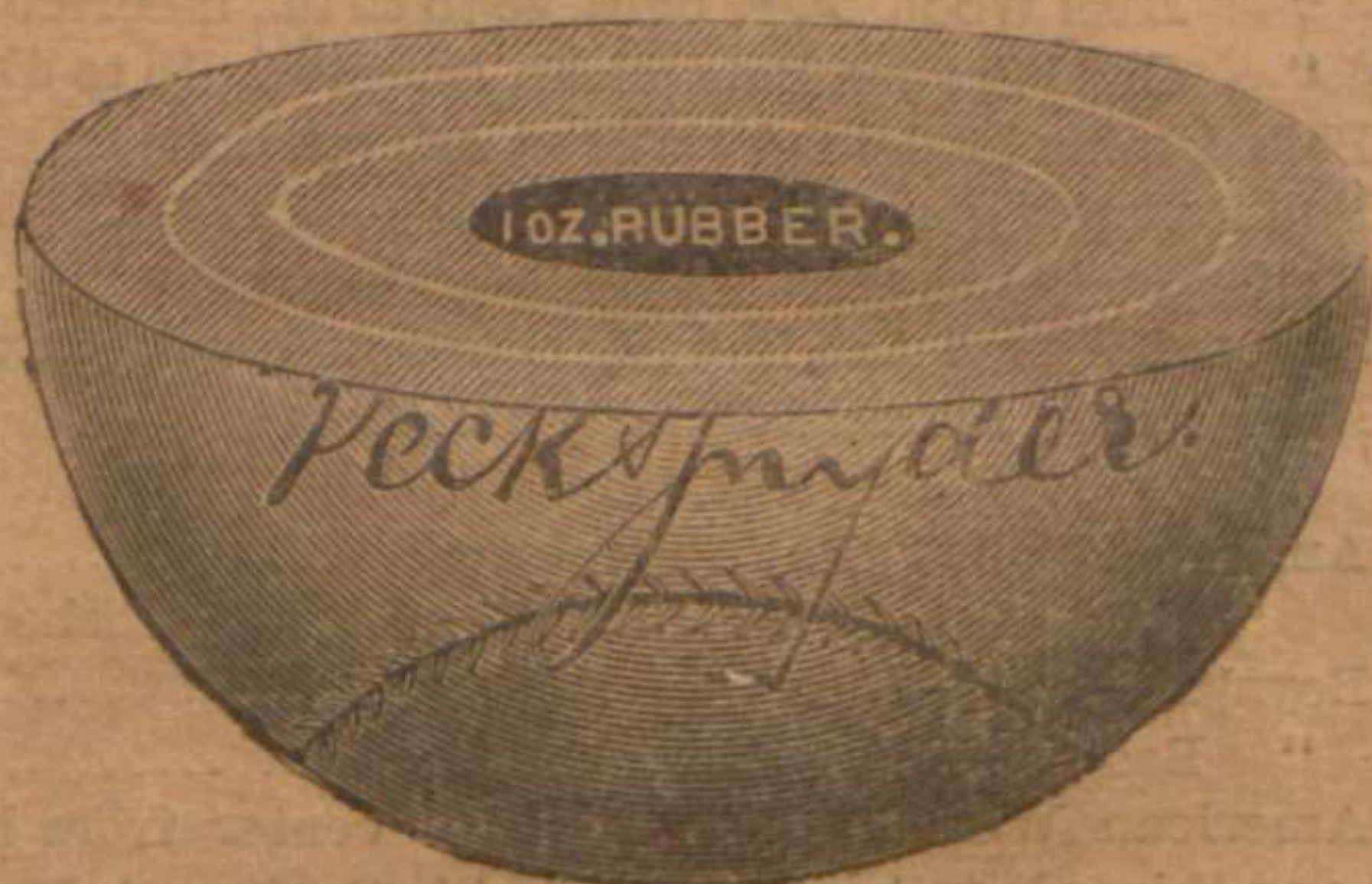
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